of the same colour. The horns bend outwards and backwards, and are very strong, and black, thickly or coarsely annulated, towards the base, and seated pretty close to each other on the head: they are about twenty inches in length, and eleven inches round at the base: the teeth are large, the lower lip black, with a sort of tuft of bristles on each side: along the snout and forehead runs a black band, terminated at the forehead by a tuft of hair between the horns. Dr. Forster surmises this animal to be the same with the Koba of Buffon, or at least very nearly allied to it: indeed it must be confessed that some of the species of this genus seem not very clearly ascertained. Dr. Forster mentions dark or black stripes on each side the head in this animal; but of these there is no appearance in the figure given in the sixth supplemental volume of the Count de Buffon's Natural History. Mr. Allamand, in his description, says the face is divided into two equal parts by a black band or stripe running from the nose to the top of the forehead. The figure given by Mr. Allamand is selected for the present work: the horns seem to differ considerably from those represented in a figure published by Buffon, having a remarkable interval or smooth space about the middle of the horn, which is annulated above and below it. This figure, however, having been taken from the living animal, may be supposed the most faithful of any yet published. The female has been represented in the Anatomical History of Animals, published in the Memoirs of the French

Academy, where it is called by the title of *Barbary Cow, Vache de Barbarie.* The specimen described by the Academicians seems to have been a very large one, since it is said to have been of the size of a cow. The learned Dr. Caius, who flourished in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, has given a good description of this animal under the name of *Buselaphus.* His description was transmitted to Gesner, and may be found in that author's work on quadrupeds. Mr. Pennant's figure seems to be taken from a young or half grown specimen of the female, in which the horns had not arrived at their full size. Mr. Pennant, however, is of opinion, that the animal described by Dr. Pallas and Mr. Allamand, under the title of Antilope Bubalis, and which, as before-mentioned, is introduced into the present publication, is in reality a different species, which he describes in the following manner, under the title of SENEGAL ANTELOPE.

" Antelope with horns almost close at the base, a little above bending greatly; then approach again towards the ends, and recede from each other towards the points, which bend backwards; the distance in the middle six inches and a half; above that four inches; at the point six; length seventeen inches; circumference at the bottom eight; surrounded with fifteen prominent rings; the ends smooth and sharp: the head large and clumsy, eighteen inches long: ears seven: head and body of a light reddish brown: down the hind part of the neck a narrow black list: rump

a dirty white: on each knee, and above the fetlocks, a dusky mark: hoofs small: tail a foot long, covered with coarse black hairs, which hang far beyond the end. Length of a whole skin seven feet. Inhabits Senegal, where the French call it La grande Vache brune."

It is to this animal that Mr. Pennant supposes Dr. Caius's description in Gesner to refer, as well as that of the *Koba* of Buffon.

STRIPED ANTELOPE.

Antilope Strepsiceros. *A. cornibus spiralibus carinatis subrugosis, corpore strigis transversis & spinali albis. Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p.* 192.

Rufous-grey Antelope, with compressed spirally ridged horns; white longitudinal dorsal and transverse lateral stripes.

Strepsiceros, *Gesn. Quadr. p.* 295. 333. *ic.* 31.

Bos Strepticeros. *Aldr. bisulc. p.* 368. *fig. p.* 369.

Le Condoma. *Buff.* 12. *p.* 301. *pl.* 39. *f.* 1, 2. *(the horns) Suppl.* 6. *p.* 124. *pl.* 13.

Striped Antelope. *Pennant Quadr.* 1. *p.* 88.

The Striped Antelope is a native of the country about the Cape of Good Hope, where it is said to be called *Coedoes*. It is one of the larger kinds of Antelopes, measuring near nine feet in length, and being four feet high. Its colour is a rufous-grey with the face brown marked by two white lines, each proceeding from the corner of the eye, and uniting in a pointed form on the top of the nose, which is smooth and black: down the forehead runs a broad dusky stripe, and a streak of

the same colour is continued down the upper part of the neck: the lower part of the back is marked by a white stripe, from which proceed several others, each about an inch broad, down the sides of the animal, three or four of them falling over the upper part of the thighs: along the top of the neck and back runs a kind of loose mane or ridge of hair of greater length than on other parts, and a much longer one proceeds from the throat down the breast: the tail somewhat resembles that of an ass, and is terminated by long flocky hairs: the horns are of a slightly compressed form, and are marked in a singular manner by a strongly prominent spiral ridge, running in a very oblique direction from the base to the point: their surface is naturally somewhat roughish, but those which are generally seen in Museums appear to have been rubbed or smoothed, so as to appear with a polished surface: they are nearly four feet long, and are very close at their bases, and about two feet and a half distant at the tips. The female of this species is said by Mr. Pennant to be destitute of horns, but Dr. Pallas affirms that it is horned like the male. The number of white stripes in this animal seems to vary. In that figured in the work of Mr. Schreber there are only four stripes on each side the body; while in that of Mr. Pennant are nine: two white stripes also run on each side the cheek in the former figure, while in the latter are merely a few interrupted spots, instead of a lower or secondary stripe: indeed Mr. Klockner, in his description of the animal, informs us that he

had observed the stripes to vary considerably both in number and disposition on different skins. These animals are of an extremely active nature, and leap with extraordinary agility. Dr. Forster assures us that he has seen them clear a fence of ten feet high. They are said to be pretty easily tamed. One was brought from the Cape of Good Hope in the year 1766, and deposited in the menagerie of the Prince of Orange.

COMMON ANTELOPE.

Antilope Cervicapra. *A. cornibus spiralibus teretibus annulatis, corpore fulvescente obumbrato. Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p.* 192.
Tawny-brown Antelope, white beneath, with round, lyrated, and annulated horns.
Capra Cervicapra. *C. cornibus teretibus dimidiato-annulatis, flexuosis contortis. Lin. Syst. Nat. p.* 96.
Gazella Africana, v. Antilope. *Charlet. Exerc. p.* 67. *Raj. Quadr. p.* 79. *n.* 4. *Grew. Mus. p.* 24.
Common Antelope. *Pennant Quadr.* 1. *p.* 89.

Of this numerous tribe there is perhaps no species more truly elegant in its appearance than the present, which is a native of many parts of Africa, as well as of India. It is particularly frequent in Barbary. Its general size is somewhat smaller than that of a fallow deer, and its colour is a reddish tawny brown above, and white below; the insides of the limbs are white, and on the head, back, and outsides of the limbs, the hair is darker than on other parts: the orbits of the eyes are

COMMON ANTELOPE.

male & female.

1801 Jan.y 1 London Published by G. Kearsley, Fleet Street.

white, and this colour is generally continued into a white spot or patch on each side the forehead: the muzzle is black: the horns are of a peculiarly beautiful form, having a double flexure, first inwards, and again outwards: their colour is black, and they are very elegantly and distinctly marked throughout almost their whole length, by numerous prominent rings: their general length is about fourteen inches, and they are about sixteen inches distant from each other at the tips.

In Barbary this species seems to be somewhat larger than in India. Dr. Pallas has described and figured a specimen of this latter race, some of which were brought from Bengal into Holland, where they lived several years, and even produced young. He informs us that they are about three years in arriving at their full growth and perfection, and that the females are principally distinguished by their want of horns, and by a white band or stripe on the flanks: the tail is black above and white below. Though this species is one of the most common of the Antelopes, yet its particular habits and history in its state of natural wildness seem still but imperfectly known.

GAMBIAN ANTELOPE.

Antilope Lerwia. *A. cornibus recurvis rugosis, corpore rufescente, nucha barbata. Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p.* 182.
Rufous Antelope, with the nape of the neck bearded, and recurved wrinkled horns.
Kob. *Buff.* 12. *p.* 210. 267. *t.* 32. *f.* 2.
Gambian Antelope. *Pennant Quadr.* 1. *p.* 104. *n.* 50.

This seems a species not very distinctly understood. Mr. Pennant characterises it thus: "Horns thirteen inches long; five inches and a half round at the bottom; pretty close at the base and points; very distant in the middle; surrounded with eight or nine rings; smooth at their upper part." Mr. Pennant, in his synonyms annexed, quotes the species slightly mentioned by Buffon under the title of *Kob*, which he says is about the size of a fallow deer, and has horns not more than a foot in length, with eight or nine rings, and bearing a great resemblance to those of the Gazelle and Kevel; but that the form of the head is different, the muzzle being longer, and there being no pits under the eyes. The head figured in Mr. Pennant's History of Quadrupeds seems greatly to resemble that of the *Senegal Antelope*, or supposed variety of the *Bubalis*. It is said to occur chiefly in the north of Africa, about the rivers *Gambia* and *Senegal*.

SAIGA.

Antilope Saiga. *A. cornibus distantibus lyratis pallido-diaphanis, naso cartilagineo ventricoso. Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p.* 185.
Yellowish-grey Antelope, with distant, semitransparent, lyrated, and annulated horns.
Capra Tatarica. *C. cornibus teretibus rectiusculis perfecte annulatis apice diaphanis, gula imberbi. Lin. Syst. Nat. p.* 97.
Colus. *Gesn. Quadr. p.* 893.
Suhac. *Aldr. bisulc. p.* 763.
Saiga. *Buff.* 12. *p.* 198. *pl.* 22. *f.* 1. *(the horns)*
Scythian Antelope. *Pennant Quadr.* 1. *p.* 98.

THE Saiga, or Scythian Antelope, is an inhabitant, according to Dr. Pallas and Mr. Pennant, of all the deserts from the *Danube* and the *Dnieper* to the river *Irtish*, but not beyond; nor is it ever seen to the north of 54 or 55 degrees of latitude. It is therefore found in Poland, Moldavia, about Mount Caucasus, and the Caspian sea, as well as in the dreary open deserts of Siberia, where salt-springs abound, feeding on the salt, acrid, and aromatic plants of those countries. It is about the size of a common or Fallow Deer, and is of a dull yellowish grey above, and white beneath, and along the back runs a dusky stripe. It is distinguished from all the rest of the Antelopes by the remarkable colour of its horns, which are of a pale yellow *, and semitransparent: they are strongly annulated for about two-thirds of

* The A. gutturosa, or next described species has also yellow horns, but not transparent.

their length from the base, and stand in a somewhat reclining position: they are distant at the base, and have three curvatures, the last of which points inwards: the head is rather large; the nose very thick, much arched, and divided longitudinally by a small furrow: the neck is slender, but prominent about the throat: the knees are furnished with tufts of hair, and the tail is about four inches long, naked below, but covered above with upright hairs ending in a tuft.

This animal has been described by Gesner and others under the name of *Colus*, but it is to Gmelin, Forster, and Pallas, that we are principally indebted for the complete knowledge of its nature and manners. They inform us that the Saigas are of a migratory disposition, collecting during the autumn into flocks of some thousands, and retiring into the southern deserts, and in the spring dividing themselves into small flocks, and returning northward, at the same time that the wandering tribes of Tartars change their quarters. The females go with young the whole winter, and bring forth in the northern deserts in May, producing only one young at a birth, which is covered with a soft curling fleece, like that of a new-fallen lamb. It is said that a flock of Saigas seldom lies down all at once, some always acting as a kind of centinels, and being relieved in their turn by others; and thus they preserve themselves from the attacks both of wolves and hunters. They are so extremely swift as easily to outstrip the fleetest horse, but cannot run for any great length

of time in this manner without stopping, as if to take breath. It is said, that if bit by a dog, they instantly fall down, without attempting to rise, being entirely disabled through extreme terror. In their flight they appear to incline to one side, and their course is so rapid that they scarcely seem to touch the ground with their feet. When taken young they may be easily tamed, but when caught at full age are so wild and obstinate as to refuse all kind of food.

These animals are hunted for the sake of their flesh, horns, and skins, which latter are said to be excellent for gloves, belts, &c. The hunters are careful to approach them against the wind, lest the animals should perceive them by their smell: they also avoid putting on red or white clothes, or any colours which might attract their notice. They are both shot and taken with dogs; and sometimes by a species of Eagle*, trained to this kind of falconry.

No animal is more subject to vary in its horns than this, but their remarkable colour and transparency will always point out the species. The females, like many others of this tribe, are destitute of horns. Specimens of Saigas have sometimes been seen with three horns, and sometimes with only one.

* The Black Eagle of Pennant. *Brit. Zool.*

CHINESE ANTELOPE.

Antilope Gutturosa. *A. cornibus lyratis, corpore rufescente scopis genuum nullis. Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p.* 186.
Tawny Antelope, whitish beneath, with lyrated, yellowish annulated horns, and prominent throat.
Capra gutturosa campestris hydrophobos, &c. *Messerschm. Mus. Petrop.* 1. *p.* 336. *n.* 12.
Chinese Antelope. *Pennant Quadr.* 1. *p.* 96.

This is a species which is said to abound in the southern parts of the deserts between Tibet and China, and in the country of the Mongol Tartars, frequenting principally the dry and rocky plains and hills of those regions, and feeding on the finer and more aromatic plants. The length of this animal is about four feet and a half, and its colour, in summer, tawny above and white beneath: but in winter of a whitish cast on all parts; the hair growing far thicker and longer during that season. The horns, like those of the Saiga or Scythian Antelope, are of a yellow colour, but opake; and are annulated almost to the tips: they are about nine inches long, have a backward direction, and diverge considerably at their upper part, though the points bend towards each other: the head is rather thick; the nose blunt, and the ears small and pointed; but one of the chief characters of the animal is a large protuberance in front of the neck, which is said to be owing to the very large size of the larynx or wind-pipe in that part. This species is called by the Chinese *Whang Yang*, or Yellow Goat. It is

extremely swift and active, and of a very timid disposition. It is generally seen in flocks, which are observed to be much larger or more numerous in winter than in summer. It is said to be so averse to water, that it will not go into it even to save its life, when driven by dogs to the brink of a river. If taken young, it may be easily tamed. Its flesh is much esteemed as a food, and the horns are in great request among the Chinese for various purposes. The female has no horns.

GULDENSTED'S ANTELOPE.

Antilope Subgutturosa. *A. cornibus lyratis, corpore supra ex cinerascente brunneo, infra niveo, fascia laterali ex albido lutescente. Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p.* 186. *Schreb. Saeugth. t.* 270. B.

Grey-brown Antelope, white beneath, with lyrated horns, and tumid throat.

Guildenstedt's Antelope. *Pennant Quadr.* 1. *p.* 97.

This species was first described by Mr. Guldensted, in the Petersburgh Transactions. He informs us that it is found in Persia, between the Caspian and the Black seas; that its size and general appearance is that of a Roebuck; that it is of a gregarious nature, and feeds principally on the Artemisia Pontica, or Pontic Wormwood. The horns are about thirteen inches long, and smooth at the tips. The colour of the animal is a cinereous brown above, with the belly and insides of the limbs, and space surrounding the tail, white: the tail is

short and full of hair. On the fore part of the neck is a protuberance, but not so large as in the preceding species. The flesh of this animal is reckoned extremely good.

SPRINGER.

Antilope Euchore. *A. fusco-flavescens, subtus alba, fascia laterali castanea, cornibus lyratis, plaga supra caudam expansili nivea.*

Yellowish-brown Antelope, white beneath, with dark lateral stripe, lyrated horns, and expansile white patch above the tail.

Antilope Euchore. *Forster, Schreb.* 272.

La Gazelle à bourse sur le dos. *Buff. Suppl.* 6. *p.* 180. *pl.* 21.

Springer Antelope. *Pennant Quadr.* 1. *p.* 94.

So complete is the information collected by Mr. Pennant relative to this beautiful species, that I shall deliver his description in his own words. It contains an epitome of all the particulars detailed by other authors.

"Antelope with the face, cheeks, nose, chin, throat, and part of the under side of the neck, white: a dusky line passes from the base of each horn, and beyond the eyes to the corner of the mouth: horns slender, annulated half way, twice contorted; ears very long, dusky: whole upper side of the neck, part of the lower, the back, sides, and outside of the limbs, of a pale yellowish brown, darkest on the hind part of the neck: chest, belly, and insides of the limbs, white; the sides and belly divided by a broad band of chesnut,

SPRINGER ANTELOPE.

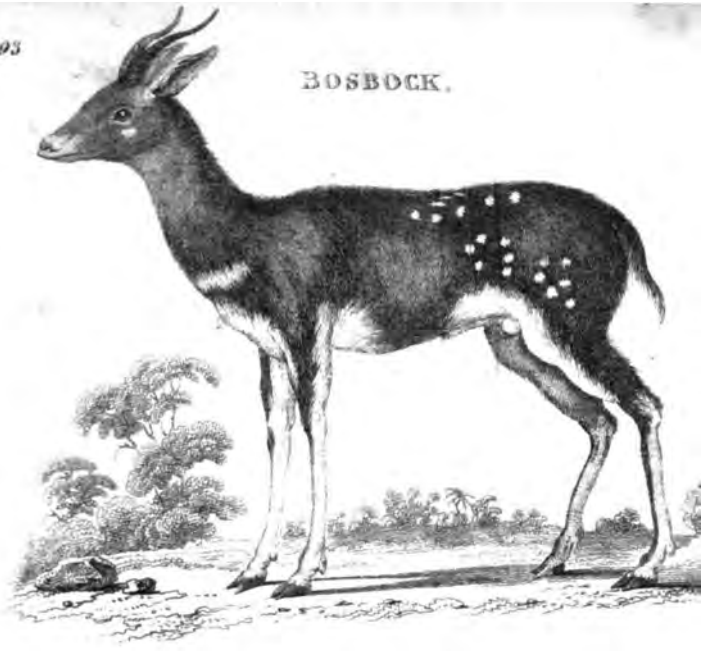
which runs down part of the shoulders: tail reaches to the first joint of the leg; the upper part is white, the lower black, and furnished with long hair; the under side appears nearly naked: buttocks white; and from the tail half-way up the back is a stripe of white, expansible at pleasure.

"This elegant species weighs about fifty pounds, and is rather less than a Roebuck: inhabits the Cape of Good Hope: called there the *Spring-Bock*, from the prodigious leaps it takes on the sight of any body. When alarmed it has the power of expanding the white space about the tail into the form of a circle, which returns to its linear form when the animal is tranquil. They migrate annually from the interior parts in small herds, and continue in the neighbourhood of the Cape for two or three months; then join companies, and go off in troops consisting of many thousands, covering the great plains for several hours in their passage. Are attended in their migrations by numbers of lions, hyænas, and other wild beasts, which make great destruction among them. Are excellent eating, and, with other Antelopes, are the venison of the Cape. Mr. Masson informs us, that they also make periodical migrations, in seven or eight years, in herds of many hundred thousands, from the north, as he supposes, from the interior parts of *Terra de Natal*. They are compelled to it by the excessive drought which happens in that region, when sometimes there does not fall a drop of rain for

two or three years. These animals, in their course, desolate *Caffraria*, spreading over the whole country, and not leaving a blade of grass. Lions attend them: where one of those beasts of prey are, the place is known by the vast void visible in the midst of the timorous herd. On its approach to the Cape, it is observed that the avant guard is very fat, the centre less so, and the rear guard almost starved, being reduced to live on the roots of the plants devoured by those which went before; but on their return they become the avant guard, and thrive in their turn on the renewed vegetation; while the former, now changed into the rear guard, are famished by being compelled to take up with the leavings of the others. These animals are quite fearless, when assembled in such mighty armies, nor can a man pass through unless he compels them to give way with a whip or a stick. When taken young they are easily domesticated: the males are very wanton, and are apt to butt at strangers with their horns."

The expansile white part on the end of the back of this animal is a highly singular circumstance. It is formed by a duplicature of the skin in that part, the inside and edges being milk white; when the animal is at rest, the edges alone appear, resembling a white stripe, but when alarmed, or in motion, the cavity, or white intermediate space, appears in form of a large oval patch of that colour.

BOSBOCK.



RITBOCK.

1801. Jany 1st London. Publish'd by G. Kearsley, Fleet Street.

RITBOCK.

Antilope Arundinacea. *A. cinerea subtus alba, cornibus annulatis antrorsum incurvatis.*

Ash-coloured Antelope, white beneath, with annulated horns bending forwards.

Ritbock. *Allam. Suppl. Buff.* 5. *pl.* 13.
Buff. Suppl. 6, *p.* 187. *pl.* 23, 24.

Ritbock. *Pennant Quadr.* 1. *p.* 87.

THE Ritbock, or Ritrebock, so named from its chiefly frequenting reedy places, was first described by Mr. Allamand, to whom a specimen was sent by Captain Gordon. Mr. Allamand informs us, that its size is that of a Roebuck, and its colour a very elegant pale grey, with the throat, belly, hips, and insides of the limbs, white, but without any dusky line of separation along the sides of the body, as in many other Antelopes. The horns are black, glossy, slightly annulated for about half their length, and are about one foot three inches long, bent slightly forwards *, and sharp-pointed: the ears are very long, and near the base of each is a bare spot: the tail is eleven inches long, flat, and covered with long white hairs: the eyes are black and beautiful, with sinuses beneath. Mr. Allamand adds, that he received another specimen, which resembled the former entirely as to the horns, but differed in colour, being of a reddish tawny. The female

* The curvature of the horns is in that direction, but they are inclined very much backwards at the base.

Ritbock resembles the male in colour, but has no horns, and is rather smaller. Mr. Allamand farther informs us, that this animal is called by the Hottentots *á, ei, á,* each syllable being pronounced with a kind of clacking of the tongue, not easily described or imitated by an European.

The Ritbocks are chiefly found about a hundred leagues to the north of the Cape of Good Hope, in woods, and among reeds and sedges in watery places. They go in small herds, and sometimes only in pairs.

BOSBOCK.

Antilope Sylvatica. *A. cornibus subspiralibus annulatis carinatis, apice lævibus acutis, corpore supra fusco, postice albo maculato, infra potissimum albo. Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p.* 192. *Sparrm. Act. Stockh.* 1780. *n.* 7. *t.* 7. *Schreb. Saeugth. t.* 257. B.

Brown Antelope, white beneath, the hind part of the body spotted with white; the horns subspirally keeled and annulated.

Bosbock. *Allam. Suppl. Buff.* 5. *p.* 37.
Buff. Suppl. 6. *p.* 192. *pl.* 25.

Forest Antelope. *Pennant Quadr.* 1. *p.* 86.

In its general form this seems most allied to the Harnessed Antelope, but is said to be rather smaller. Like that species, it inhabits woods, and is found at a great distance above the Cape of Good Hope. Its colour is a dark brown above, and white beneath; the head and neck having somewhat of a rufous cast, and the thighs are marked with several small round white spots. The horns measure from ten to thirteen inches in length,

and are black, and marked, in a somewhat spiral direction, with circular rings. On the top of the neck and back is a slight appearance of a mane: the tail is about six inches long, and white. The female is said to be destitute of horns. The voice of the Bosbock resembles the barking of a dog.

CINEREOUS ANTELOPE.

Antilope Eleotragus. *A. cana, subtus nivea, cornibus spiralibus annulatis.*

Grey Antelope, snow-white beneath, with spirally annulated horns.

Antelope Eleotragus. *Schreb. t. 256.*

Cinereous Antelope. *Pennant Quadr. 1. p. 86.*

THIS is described by Mr. Pennant from one of Mr. Schreber's plates, of which the description is yet unpublished. It appears to be an elegant species, and is supposed to be a native of Africa. The head, hind part and sides of neck, back, sides, shoulders, and thighs, of a most elegant greyish ash-colour: front of the neck, breast, belly, and legs, pure white: horns marked with spiral wreaths. Mr. Pennant places it among those whose horns incline forwards.

BARBARY ANTELOPE.

Antilope Dorcas. *A. cornibus lyratis, corpore supra fulvo, subtus albo, fascia laterali fusca. Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p.* 187.
Fulvous-brown Antelope, white beneath, with lateral brown band, and lyrated horns.
Capra Dorcas. *C cornibus teretibus perfecte annulatis recurvatis contortis. Lin. Syst. Nat. p.* 96.
Antilope Dorcas. *Pall. Spic. Zool.* 12. 11.
La Gazelle. *Buff.* 12. *p.* 201. *pl.* 23.
Barbary Antelope. *Pennant Quadr.* 1. *p.* 92.

This species is about half the size of a fallow deer: its colour is reddish brown above, and white beneath; the two colours being separated by a dark or blackish lateral line or stripe: on each knee is a tuft of blackish hair: the horns are twelve inches long, of a round or cylindric form, and incline first backwards, then bend in the middle, and lastly, revert forwards at their tips: they are of a black colour, and are annulated with about thirteen rings on the lower part. This animal is supposed to be the *Dorcas* of *Ælian*, lib. 14. c. 14. It is a native of Barbary, Egypt, and the Levant, and is said to be found in large flocks.

FLAT-HORNED ANTELOPE.

FLAT-HORNED ANTELOPE.

Antilope Kevella. *A. cornibus lyratis majusculis compressis, tergore fulvescente, strigis pallidis, fascia laterali nigrescente. Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p.* 187.

Tawny-brown Antelope, white beneath, with brown lateral band, and compressed lyrated horns.

Le Kevel. *Buff.* 12. *p.* 258. *pl.* 26.

Flat-horned Antelope. *Pennant Quadr.* 1. *p.* 92.

THIS animal, in its general appearance, so exceedingly resembles the Barbary Antelope, that it might readily pass for a variety of the same species, were it not that the horns, instead of being round, are flattened on their sides, and marked by somewhat more numerous rings. Its size is that of a small roebuck, and it is chiefly found in Senegal, but is said to occur also in Barbary and in Persia. It lives in large flocks, and has an odor resembling that of musk.

WHITE FACED ANTELOPE.

Antilope Pygarga. *A. fusco-ferruginea, subtus alba, fascia laterali fusca, clunibus albis, cornibus lyratis*

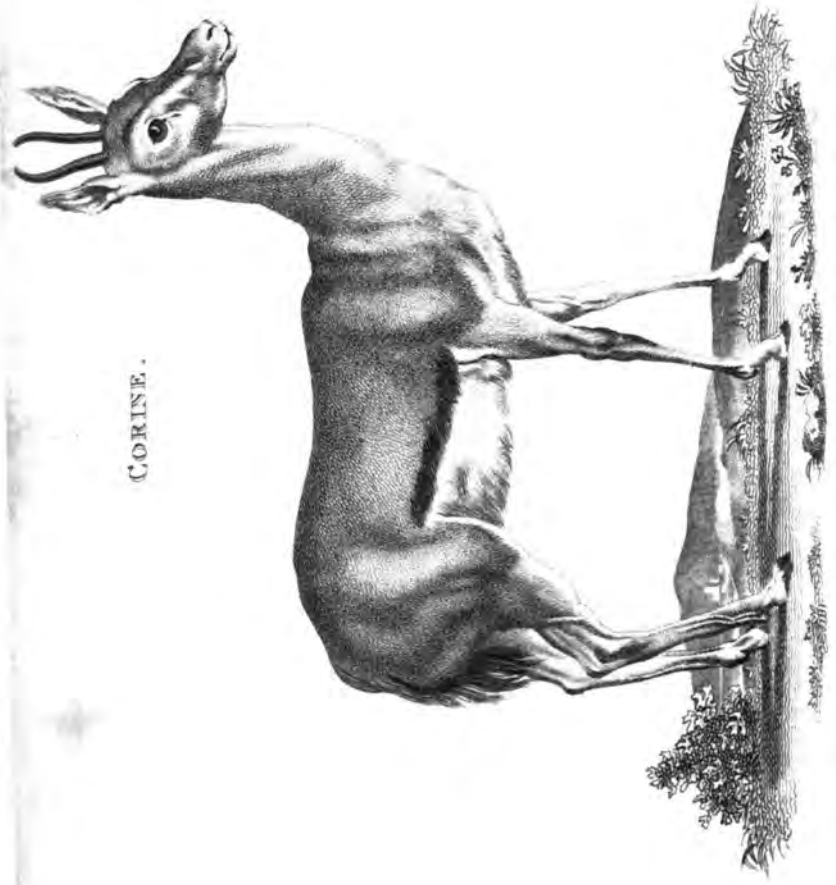
Ferruginous-brown Antelope, white beneath, with brown lateral band, white rump, and lyrated horns.

Antilope Pygarga. *A. cornibus lyratis, collo sanguineo, tergore rufo-canescente, fascia laterali saturata, clunibus albis. Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p.* 187.

Antilope Pygargus. *Pall. Spic. Zool.* 1. 10. *and* 12. 15.

White-faced Antelope. *Pennant Quadr.* 1. *p.* 93.

So great is the similitude between this species and the Flat-horned Antelope, that the chief difference appears to consist in size; this being larger than a fallow deer. The horns resemble those of the animal before mentioned, and are sixteen inches long, and about five between tip and tip: they are very strongly annulated in the male, but said to be nearly smooth in the female: the face is white; the cheeks and neck, in the living animal, of a bright bay; the back and upper parts of a ferruginous brown; with a dark stripe down the back: the belly and rump white, as is also, in the Leverian specimen, the lower half of the legs: the sides of the body are marked, as in many others of this genus, with a dark or blackish stripe: the tail is about seven inches long, covered with black hairs, which extend some inches beyond the end. The figure of the *Kevel*, or Flat-horned Antelope, in the sixth volume of the Count de Buffon's supplement, so perfectly represents this species, that it might pass



CORINE.

for a very good representation of it; and I must confess myself to be extremely sceptical as to the supposed specific distinction of this as well as of some other Antelopes.

The specimen preserved in the Leverian Museum measures rather more than three feet from the hoofs to the top of the shoulders, and about five feet to the top of the horns.

CORINE.

Antilope Corinna. *A. cornibus sublyratis rectiusculis tenuibus levigatis, corpore fulvescente subtus albo, fascia laterali capitis fusco-alba.* *Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p.* 188. *Pall. Misc. Zool. p.* 7. *n.* 10.

Fulvous-brown Antelope, white beneath, with dark lateral band, and sublyrated slender suberect smoothish horns.

Le Corine. *Buff.* 12. *p.* 205. *pl.* 27.

Corine Antelope. *Pennant Quadr.* 1. *p.* 101.

The Corine is somewhat smaller than a Roebuck, and is a native of Senegal and other parts of Africa. Its colour is a pale tawny or ferruginous brown above, and white beneath; the two colours, as in many others of this genus, being separated on the sides by a dark line or band: the face is marked on each side by a white line, beneath which is another of black: the horns are very slender, about six inches long, somewhat erect in their growth, smooth, but surrounded with slightly marked wrinkles or circular spaces: on each knee is a tuft of hair, as in the Kevel and Gazelle: the ears are about four inches and a half

long, and the tail about three inches. In disposition and agility it agrees with the *Kevel*, or Flat-horned Antelope, of which it has even been suspected by Dr. Pallas to be the female. Mr. Adanson, in his account of this species communicated to the Count de Buffon, observes, that the wrinkles of the horns, which in this animal supply the place of rings in many others, are about sixteen in number, and are very near each other at the lower part of the horns, and more distant at the upper. He adds, that the hair is short, and close set, of a yellow colour on the back and flanks, and white on the belly and insides of the thighs; that the tail is black, and that some individuals are irregularly spotted on the body with white. The Corine, like the Kevel and Gazelle, is found in herds or troops.

SUMATRAN ANTELOPE.

Antilope Sumatrensis. *A. atra, cornibus recurvatis, juba inter humeros setosa albida.*

Black Antelope, with recurved horns, and whitish bristly mane between the shoulders.

Sumatran Antelope. *Pennant Quadr.* 2. *Addit. p.* 321.

Cambing Ootan. *Marsd. Sumatr. p.* 93.

THE Sumatran Antelope seems to have been first mentioned by Mr. Marsden, in his account of that island, under the name of *Cambing Ootan*, or Goat of the Woods. A specimen is preserved in the British Museum, which is about the size of

BLUE ANTELOPE.

Heath sculp.

1802 Jany 1st London Publish'd by G. Kearsley Fleet Street.

a common goat, but stands considerably higher on its legs: its colour is an uniform black, but each hair, when narrowly examined, is grey towards the base: on the top of the neck, just above the shoulders, is a patch of whitish, bristly, long, strait hair, much stronger than the rest, and having somewhat the appearance of a partial mane: on each side the lower jaw is a longitudinal patch of yellowish white: the ears are of moderate size, marked internally with three obscure longitudinal bands of white, as in some other Antelopes: the horns are six inches long, bending slightly backwards, sharp-pointed, black, and annulated near half their length with prominent rings: the tail is about the length of the horns, and sharpish: the hoofs rather small, and black: the hair on the whole animal is rather harsh, and not lighter coloured below or on the belly than on the upper parts.

BLUE ANTELOPE.

Antilope Leucophæa. *A. Cornibus recurvatis teretiusculis annulatis, corpore cærulescente. Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p.* 182.
Blue-grey Antelope, with roundish, arcurated, recurved, annulated horns.
Blue Goat. *Kolben's Cape.* 2. *p.* 114.
La Gazelle Tzeiran. *Buff. Svppl.* 6. *p.* 168. *pl.* 20.
Blue Antelope. *Pennant Quadr.* 1. *p.* 74.

THIS is a species of very considerable size, being larger than a fallow deer, and from the form of

its horns, and the length of its hair, may be said to connect, in some degree, the Antelopes with the Goats. It seems to have been first described by Kolben, in his account of the Cape of Good Hope, and is said to be found a great way up the country to the north of the Cape. It is to Dr. Forster and Dr. Pallas, that we owe its more accurate description and history. Dr. Forster informs us, that it is at present by no means uncommon at the Cape, and is there known by the name of the *Blue Goat*, on account of its colour, which is an elegant blueish grey, the blue cast being rather the effect of reflected light, than any inherent colour, since it entirely disappears in the dead animal, the hair then lying closer than during life, and not reflecting the light. The belly, insides of the legs, and tip of the tail, are white; and there is also a pretty large white spot beneath each eye: the horns are about eighteen or twenty inches long, slightly curved backwards, black, smooth, and marked with about twenty rings, which are more prominent on the inner side than the outer: the tail measures about seven inches, and is tipped with long hairs. The female is said to be horned as well as the male.

GNOU.

With hooked Horns.

GNOU.

Antilope Gnu. *A. cornibus basi antrorsum, versus medium retrorsum versis, corpore ferrugineo, cervice jubata, cauda ex albo cinerea. Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p.* 189.

Ferruginous-brown Antelope, with maned neck, whitish tail, and horns directed forwards, and then suddenly backwards.

Bos Gnou. *Zimmerm. Journ. Histor. p.* 53.

Le Gnou ou Niou. *Buff. Suppl. 6. p.* 89. *pl.* 8, 9.

Gnou Antelope. *Pennant Quadr.* 1. *p.* 70.

THE Gnou, or Ox-headed Antelope, is readily distinguished by the remarkable form of its horns, which are nearly smooth, very strong, pointed, projecting forwards to some distance from the base, and then pretty suddenly reverting upwards. It is a large species, equalling, or exceeding, when full grown, the size of a stag *, and is of a dull rufous-brown colour, with very long black hairs hanging from the breast: the chin and throat are also strongly bearded, and along the top of the neck to some distance down the back runs a very strong and somewhat upright mane of ash-coloured hair: the head is very large, the mouth square, the lips covered with short stiff bristles, and from the nose up the forehead runs a

* One brought over to Holland, and described by Mr. Allamand, was about three feet and a half long, from the forehead to the tail; but it grows to a far larger size, being generally equal or superior to a large Stag.

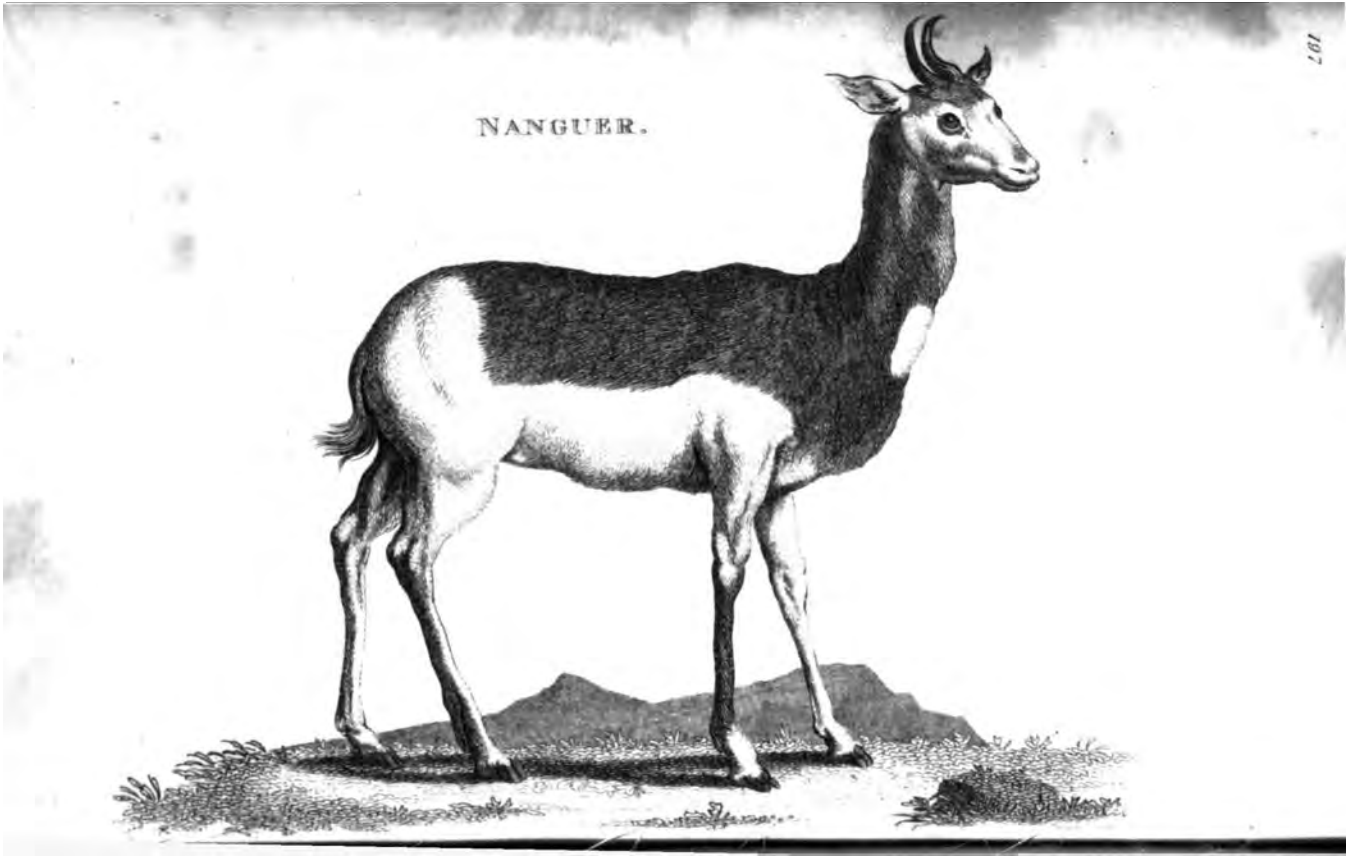
kind of oblong square brush of stiff reversed bristles, while the hairs of the cheeks are disposed downwards: round the eyes grow several very strong white bristles in a radiated manner: the tail somewhat resembles that of a horse, and is full of hair, and of a white colour. The limbs of the Gnou are light and elegant, though the form of the head and body is thick and heavy: it is said to have only one false hoof behind each foot, instead of the usual pair: each foot is marked by a blackish or dusky bar above the hoof. The Gnou, says Mr. Allamand, is a very singular compound of animals; uniting the strong head and horns of the Bull, with the lightness and skin of the Stag, the beauty of the mane, body and tail of the Horse, and the sinus lachrymales* of the Antelope.

The Gnou, says Mr. Pennant, is a fierce and dangerous animal, but is sought after on account of its flesh, which is an excellent kind of venison. It is principally found in the country of the *Nimiquas*, where it lives in large herds. The female is said to be horned like the male, and in the young animals the horns are quite strait.

Of this highly singular species a coloured drawing was sent by the late Lord Bute to the Count de Buffon, under the name of *Feſa Heda*, or *Bos-Buffel*, and another drawing, supposed to be more

* The *sinus lachrymalis*, which in this tribe of animals is peculiarly conspicuous, is that small channel or duct situated at the interior angle of the eye. In the Antelopes it forms a large extended fissure or furrow on the skin. It is also very large in some of the Deer tribe.

NANGUER.



exact, was communicated by the Viscount Pisciolini, which latter is engraved in the sixth supplemental volume. The engraving, however, afterwards published by Mr. Allamand, having been executed with great care from the living animal, is supposed to be more exact than any other, and is therefore introduced into the present publication.

NANGUER.

Antilope Dama. *A. cornibus antrorsum incurvis, corpore albo, dorso fasciaque oculari fulvis. Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p.* 183.
Damà. *Plin. Hist. Nat. VIII. c.* 53. *XI. c.* 37.
White Antelope, with fulvous back, and round horns, incurvated forwards.
Le Nangueur, ou Nanguer. *Buff.* 12. *p.* 213. *pl.* 34.
Swift Antelope. *Pennant Quadr.* 1. *p.* 85.

This is one of the few species of Antelopes supposed to have been known to the ancients. It is a native of Africa, and is believed to be the *Dama* of Pliny. Its colour is rufous or tawny brown above and white below; the rump and hind part of the back, together with the thighs and legs, are also white, and on the fore part of the breast is a large patch of white. It is observed, however, to vary somewhat as to colour in different individuals: the horns are round, black, eight inches long, and bent forwards at their tips. This

species is said to be one of the swiftest of the whole tribe, so as almost to outstrip all pursuit. Its measures are thus given by Mr. Pennant, viz. "Length three feet eight inches: height two feet eight inches." It is said to be easily tamed, and is principally found in Senegal.

RED ANTELOPE.

Antilope Ridunca. *A. cornibus apice antrorsum recurvis, corpore rufescente subhirto. Lin. Syst. Nat. p.* 184.
Red-brown Antelope, with round slightly annulated horns, recurved forwards at the tips.
Le Nagor. *Buff.* 12. *p.* 326. *pl.* 46.
Red Antelope. *Pennant Quadr.* 1. *p.* 86.

The Red Antelope, or Nagor, is much allied to the Nanguer, or Dama. It is about the size of a Roebuck, and its colour on all parts is an uniform reddish brown, palest on the breast and belly: the horns, which are short, black, smooth, and but slightly marked with a few rings at their base, are bent forwards at the tips in the same manner, though not in so great a degree, as those of the Nanguer. A preserved specimen of this animal occurred among the animals brought by Adanson from Senegal, and from it the Count de Buffon gave the slight description, and figure, in his History of Quadrupeds. The measures of Mons. Adanson's specimen were as follows, viz. From nose to tail, nearly four feet: from the base of the

tail to the breast, two feet and a half: height, from the fore feet to the top of the back, two feet three inches: from the hind feet to the top of the back, two feet and a half: thickness or diameter of the belly, ten inches; and its length, from the fore to the hind thighs, one foot three inches: length of head, nine inches; depth, six; width, four and a half: horns, five inches and a half long, and one inch and a half broad; tips, distant six inches: length of ears, five inches: horns, marked at the base by one or two smooth rings: the colour of the whole animal rufous: the hair stiff, glossy, and about an inch long; nor lying very close to the skin.

The Nagor is chiefly found in that part of Senegal nearest the isle of Goree.

CHAMOIS.

Antilope Rupicapra. *A. cornibus erectis teretibus lævigatis, apice retrorsum uncinatis. Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p.* 182.

Brown Antelope, with smooth upright horns, with the tips hooked forwards.

Capra Rupicapra. *C. cornibus erectis uncinatis. Lin. Syst. Nat. p.* 95.

Rupicapra. *Plin. Hist. Nat. VIII. c.* 35. *XI. c.* 37. *Gesn.* 321. *fig. p.* 319. *Aldr. bisulc. p.* 725. *fig. p.* 727. *Jonst. p.* 74. *t.* 27. 32.

Le Chamois. *Buff.* 12. *p.* 136. 177. *pl.* 16.

Chamois Antelope. *Pennant Quadr.* 1. *p.* 72.

The Chamois is the only species of Antelope, except the Saiga, that is found in Europe. It is

an inhabitant of the Alps of Switzerland and Italy, the Pyrenæan mountains, the island of Crete, several parts of Greece, and the mountains Caucasus and Taurus. It is about the size of a common Goat, and is of a deep or dusky rufous-brown colour, with the cheeks, chin, throat, and belly, of a yellowish white: in some individuals the cheeks are observed to be of a dusky colour, and the forehead white. The horns are upright, slender, about eight inches high, and strongly hooked backwards at the tips: their colour is black, and they are slightly wrinkled towards the base, but have no appearance of rings or circular elevations, as in most others of this genus. At the base of each horn, at the back part, is said to be a pretty large orifice in the skin, the nature and use of which does not seem to be clearly understood. The hair of the Chamois is rather long: the tail short, like that of a Goat, and of a blackish colour both above and below.

The Chamois is an animal of extremely timid manners, and while the herd is feeding, one always acts as a centinel, and on every alarm gives notice to the rest by a kind of sharp hiss; upon which the whole herd flies off with the utmost rapidity. They are said to feed chiefly in the very early part of the morning, and in the evening. Their chace is a very laborious employment; since the animals must be approached by surprise, and are shot with rifle-barrelled guns *. In their

* Pennant.

stomachs is often found a species of ægragopila, or hair-ball, covered with a hard incrustation. They are said to be long-lived animals, and to bring two and sometimes three young at a time. The skin of the Chamois is greatly esteemed as a fine kind of leather.

CAPRA. GOAT.

Generic Character.

Cornua concava, sursum versa, erecta, compressa, scabra.	*Horns* hollow, turning upwards and backwards, compressed, rough, almost close at their base.
Dentes Primores inferiores octo.	*Front-teeth* in the lower jaw eight.
Laniarii nulli.	*Canine-teeth*, or Tusks, none.
Mentum barbatum.	*Chin* bearded in the male.

IBEX.

Copra Ibex. *C. cornibus supra nodosis in dorsum reclinatis, gula barbata. Lin. Syst. Nat. p.* 95.

Grey-brown Ibex, whitish beneath, with large knotted horns bending over the back, and bearded throat.

Ibex. *Plin. Hist. Nat. VIII. c.* 53. *Gesn. Quadr. p.* 331. *and* 1099. *Aldr. bisulc. p.* 730. *f. p.* 732. *Jonst. Quadr. t.* 75. *t.* 25. 28. *Raj. Quadr. p.* 77.

Steinbock. *Gesn. Thierb. p.* 148.

Ibex. Steinbock. *Museum Leverianum. No.* 3. *p.* 105. 107. *t.* 2.

Le Boquetin. *Buff.* 12. *p.* 136. *pl.* 13.

Ibex Goat. *Pennant Quadr.* 1. *p.* 55.

THIS, which is the common Ibex or Steinbock of authors, appears to have been sometimes confounded with the Caucasan Ibex, or next species, to which it is much allied. It is allowed both by

JBEX.

Sher. Jan. 1. London. Publish'd by O'Keardey Fleet Street.

Mr. Pennant and Dr. Pallas that this, as well as the Caucasan Ibex, may have been a stock or original from which the common goat is derived; and in confirmation of this idea we may add, that in the *Journal de Physique*, for the year 1786, it is affirmed, that this animal has bred with the common domestic Goat.

The Ibex is found in several parts of Europe and Asia. It inhabits the *Carpathian* and *Pyrenæan* mountains, various parts of the *Alps*, more particularly the *Rhætian Alps*, in the midst of snow and glacieres. In *Asia* it occurs on the summits of the chain of mountains extended from *Taurus*, and continued between eastern *Tartary* and *Siberia* *. It also inhabits the tract beyond the *Lena*, and in all probability may be a native of *Kamstchatka*. In *Arabia* it inhabits the province of *Hedsjaes*, and is there known by the name of *Baeden*. Lastly, it is found in the high mountains of the island of *Crete*, where the *Caucasan Ibex* has also been discovered.

It is an animal of great strength and agility, and is considerably larger than a common domestic Goat. Its colour is a deep hoary or greyish brown; much paler or whitish beneath, and on the insides of the limbs; the outsides of which are dusky or blackish on the lower part: the body is of a thick, strong form; the head rather small, the eyes large, the horns extremely large and long, so as sometimes to measure three feet in

* Pennant.

length, and to extend the whole length of the body: they are of a deep brown colour, and are marked on the upper surface with very protuberant transverse knots or half circles: the legs are strong, the hoofs short, as is likewise the tail: on the chin is a brown or dusky beard. The female is smaller than the male, with smaller horns in proportion, and much less boldly or distinctly knotted above.

This is the animal whose blood was formerly considered as a valuable article in the materia medica, being celebrated for its supposed power of relieving pleuritic and many other complaints. Of its wonderful virtues in this way much may be found in the works of Gesner and Aldrovandus.

In its general habits or manners the Ibex resembles the common Goat, but possesses every attribute of strength and activity in a degree proportioned to its natural state of wildness. It delights to climb mountains, and hang upon the brinks of precipices, and its chace is in consequence considered, like that of the *Chamois*, as in the highest degree difficult and laborious. It is even said, that, when hard pressed, this animal will fling itself down a steep precipice, and falling on its horns, escape unhurt from its pursuers; nor will this appear in the least incredible, if we may rely on the faith of *Monardes*, who assures us that he saw a *Caucasan Ibex* leap from the top of a high tower, and, falling on its horns, immediately spring up on its limbs and leap about without having received the least apparent injury.

The flesh of the young Ibex is said to be in good esteem as an article of food. Its period of gestation is said to be the same as in the common goat, viz. five months.

CAUCASAN IBEX.

Capra Aegagrus. *C. cornibus carinatis arcuatis, gula barbata. Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p.* 193. *Pall. Spic. Zool. XI. p.* 45. *t.* 5. *fig.* 2, 3. *S. G. Gmel. it.* 3. *p.* 493.

Grey-brown Ibex, white beneath, with large, carinated, slightly wrinkled, bowed horns, and bearded throat.

Chevre sauvage. *Tavernier it.* 2. *p.* 143.

Steinbock. *Ridinger Jagdh. Th. t.* 11.

Caucasan Ibex. *Pennant Quadr.* 1. *p.* 57.

THE Caucasan Ibex, which is supposed to be the chief real stock or origin of the domestic goat, is considerably superior to that animal in size, and its form in some degree resembles that of a stag. Its general colour is a brownish or subferruginous grey above, and white beneath; the forehead is nearly black, which colour is continued down the back in the form of a list or stripe: the chin is furnished with a large brownish beard, and the horns, which are very large, and bend considerably backwards, are smooth, black, sharply ridged on their upper part, and hollowed on the exterior side: they have no appearance either of knots or rings, but are merely marked on the upper surface by some obscure undulations, or slight wavy wrinkles: they are about a

yard in length, and are close at the base, about a foot distant at the middle part, and eight or nine inches at the tips. The female is destitute both of horns and beard.

In point of strength and agility this species is at least equal, if not superior, to the common Ibex; it inhabits the loftiest, rocky points of Mount *Caucasus*, and particularly the parts about the rivers *Kuban* and *Terek*; almost all *Asia minor*, and may probably extend even to *India*. It is said to abound on the hills of *Laar* and *Chorazan*, in *Persia*. Monardes also affirms that it is found in *Africa*, and Mr. Pennant is inclined to believe that it may exist in *Crete*, and even on the *Alps*, grounding his idea on a figure in one of the works of *Ridinger* *, which seems intended for the same animal. It has been already observed, under the article of the Common Ibex, that Monardes assures us, he saw a Caucasan Ibex leap from a high tower, and, falling on its horns, spring up without the least injury. In the stomach of this animal, as in some of the Antelopes and other quadrupeds, is occasionally found a Bezoar.

In Dr. Gmelin's edition of the Systema Naturæ we find a third species of Ibex, under the title of *Capra Caucasiaca*. It specific character is thus given, viz. *C. cornibus retrorsum et extrorsum arcuatis, apice denuo introrsum vergentibus, obsolete triquetris, antice nodosis.* This is the kind described by Guldenstedt in the Transactions of the

* Entwurf einiger thiere, 71.

COMMON GOAT.

Male and Female

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Academy of Petersburgh, and which may be considered as differing so slightly from the preceding as scarce to demand a specific character. It is said to be found in the schistous cliffs of Caucasus, near the origin of the rivers *Terek* and *Cuban*. The horns are much larger than those of the common goat, and are bowed backwards. The colour of the animal is a ferruginous brown above, paler or whitish beneath. It is of the size of a common goat, but of a thicker or stouter form. Upon the whole, I cannot but think that Mr. Pennant has very properly included this in his description of the Caucasan Ibex above detailed.

COMMON GOAT.

Capra Hircus. *C. cornibus carinatis arcuatis, gula barbata. Lin. Syst. Nat. p.* 94.

Goat with bowed carinated horns, commonly turning outwards towards the ends.

Capra. *Gesn. Quadr. p.* 170. 301. *f.* 302. 304. *Aldr. bisulc. p.* 619. *f. p.* 635. *Jonst. Quadr. p.* 65. *t.* 26, 27.

Bouc & Chevre. *Buff.* 5. *p.* 59. *pl.* 8, 9.

Domestic Goat. *Pennant Quadr.* 1. *p.* 60.

THE reader will observe, that on the supposition of the Caucasan Ibex, or Ægagrus, being the original or stock from which the common goat has been derived, its Linnæan specific character is, of course, given in the same words.

The Goat, in its domestic state, is found in almost every part of the Globe, bearing the extremes of heat and cold, and differing in size and

form according to various circumstances. It may be observed, that the horns have generally a curvature outwards towards the tips; and it may be added, that the animal was entirely unknown to the Americans on the discovery of that continent, having been introduced by the Europeans.

"The Goat (says Buffon) is superior to the sheep both in sentiment and dexterity. He approaches man spontaneously, and is easily familiarized. He is sensible of caresses, and capable of a considerable degree of attachment. He is stronger, lighter, more agile, and less timid than the sheep. He is a sprightly, capricious, wandering, wanton animal. It is with much difficulty that he can be confined, and he loves to retire into solitude, and to climb, stand, and even sleep, on rugged and lofty eminences. He is robust and easily nourished, for he eats almost every herb, and is injured by very few. His bodily temperament, which in all animals has a great influence on the natural disposition, is not essentially different from that of the sheep. These two animals, whose internal organization is almost entirely similar, are nourished, grow, and multiply in the same manner; and their diseases are the same, excepting a few, to which the Goat is not subject. The Goat fears not, like the sheep, too great a degree of heat. He cheerfully exposes himself to the sun, and sleeps under his most ardent rays, without being affected with the vertigo or any other inconveniency. He is not afraid of rain or storms; but he appears to feel the effects of severe

cold. The inconstancy of his disposition is marked by the irregularity of his actions. He walks, stops short, runs, leaps, approaches or retires, shews or conceals himself, or flies off, as if actuated by mere caprice, and without any other cause than what arises from an excentric vivacity of temper. The suppleness of his organs, and the strength and nervousness of his frame, are hardly sufficient to support the petulance and rapidity of his natural movements.

"When pastured along with sheep, Goats always take the lead of the flock. They love to feed separately on the tops of hills, and prefer the most elevated and rugged parts of mountains. They find sufficient nourishment in heathy, barren, and uncultivated grounds. They do infinite mischief when permitted to go among corn, vines, copses, or young plantations; for they eat with avidity the tender bark and young shoots of trees, which generally proves fatal to their growth. They carefully avoid moist ground, marshy meadows, and rich pastures. They are seldom reared in plain countries, where they never thrive, and where their flesh is always bad."

The Count de Buffon adds, that their milk is more wholesome, and better than that of the Sheep: that it is used as a medicine, curdles easily, and makes very good cheese; that, as it contains only a few oily particles, the cream should never be separated from it, and that the females allow themselves to be sucked by infants,

to whom their milk affords very good nourishment.

After this excellent description of the general manners of the Goat, the Count de Buffon affords a curious example either of philosophical negligence, or of singular credulity; since he gravely observes, that this animal is subject, like the cow! to be sucked by the *Viper*, and still more by the bird called the *Goatsucker!!!* It is astonishing that Mons. Sonnini, in his edition of the Count's Natural History, has not taken care to contradict this absurdity. He has, however, given us a curious instance of the readiness with which the Goat permits itself to be sucked by animals of a different kind, and far larger than itself; since he assures us, that he saw, in the year 1780, a foal, which had lost it mother, thus nourished by a Goat, which, during the process, was placed on a barrel, in order that the foal might suck with greater convenience. The foal followed its nurse to pasture, as it would have done its parent, and was attended with the greatest care by the Goat, which always called it back by her bleatings, when it wandered to any distance from her.

The colour of the domestic Goat is various, being either black, brown, white, or spotted. Mr. Pennant informs us, that those of Wales are commonly white, and are far superior in size, strength, and fineness of hair, to those of other mountainous countries; the Goats of France, and the Alps, being generally short-haired, reddish, and

small-horned; the horns of the Cambrian Goat, on the contrary, have been seen three feet two inches long, and three feet from tip to tip. The flesh is of great use to the inhabitants of that country, and affords them a cheap and plentiful provision in the winter months, when the kids are brought to market: the haunches are often dried and salted, and used as a substitute for bacon *. The skin of the goat is peculiarly well adapted for the glove manufactury, especially that of the kid; and as it takes a dye better than any other skin, it was formerly much used for hangings in the houses of people of fortune; being susceptible of the richest colours, and when flowered and ornamented with gold and silver, became an elegant and superb furniture.

The smell of the Goat is proverbially unpleasing. During the months of September and October the whole atmosphere around them is, according to Mr. Pennant, filled with the ungrateful odor, which, though as strong as *asafœtida* itself, may perhaps be conducive to the prevention of many distempers, and to cure nervous and hysterical ones †. Horses are supposed to be much refreshed with it; on which account many persons keep a he-goat in their studs or stables. The Goat goes with young four months and a half, and brings forth from the latter end of February to the latter end of April; having only two young, or sometimes three.

* Penn. Brit. Zool. † Brit. Zool.

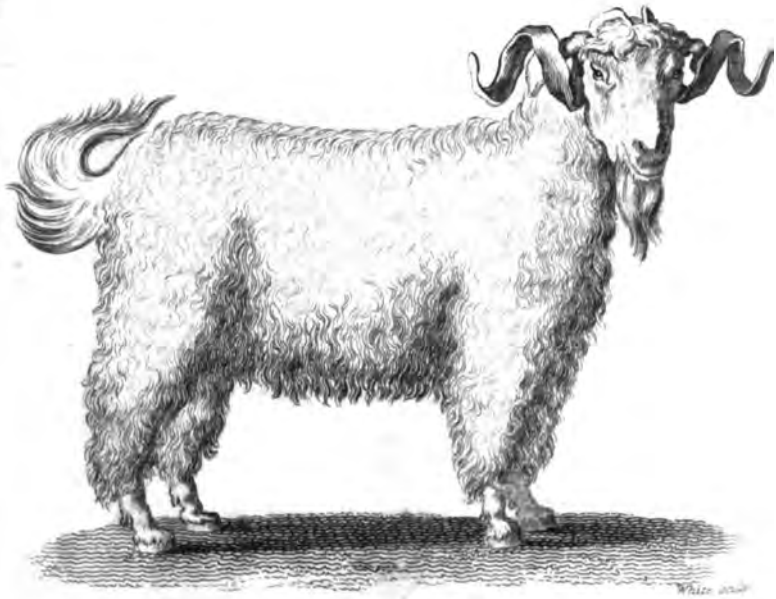
The following are the most remarkable varieties of the domestic Goat.

SYRIAN GOAT.

Capra Mambrica. *C. cornibus reclinatis, auribus pendulis, gula barbata. Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 95.*
Goat with pendulous ears, and horns reclined backwards.
Syrian Goat. *Pennant Quadr. 1. p. 63.*

This variety is common in many parts of the East, and is distinguished by the great length of the ears, which are pendulous, like those of a hound, and sometimes reach so low as to be troublesome to the animal while feeding; for which reason it is the custom to crop them, or to cut off one, that the animal may feed with greater convenience. This, however, is denied by Mons. Sonnini, who assures us that the ears of this Goat never reach so low as the ground, and are never cut off. Its general colour is a reddish brown, and the horns are short and black. This is the common Goat of Aleppo, the inhabitants of which it supplies with milk. The same is the case at Cairo, where these Goats are driven in small flocks, every morning, through the different quarters of the city, and every one sees taken from them the quantity of milk that he wants.

LONG-HORNED WHIDAW GOAT.



ANGORA GOAT.

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ANGORA GOAT.

Capra Angorensis. *C. pilis longissimis crispis toto corpore vestita. Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p.* 194. *Briss. Regn. Anim. p.* 64. *n.* 2. *Hasselq. it.* 206.
Goat with very long, pendent, spirally curled hair.

THIS is by far the most elegant of all the varieties of the Goat, and is a native of *Angora*, a small district in Asia Minor, not far from Smyrna, and remarkable for producing a peculiar race of Goats, Sheep, Cats, Rabbets, &c. with hair of uncommon length and fineness.

The Goat of Angora is generally of a beautiful milk-white colour, short legged, with black, spreading, spirally twisted horns, and with the hair on the whole body disposed in long pendent spiral ringlets: the ears are pendulous, and the horns of the female, instead of divaricating, as in the male, turn backwards, and are much shorter in proportion. It is from the hair of this animal that the finest camlets, &c. are prepared. In order to preserve this beautiful hair in good condition, the goatherds of Angora are peculiarly careful of their flocks, washing and combing them with the greatest diligence; and it is said that a change of pasture frequently makes them lose their beauty, this variety being naturally confined to narrow bounds, and produced only in the tract surrounding the towns of Angora and Beibazar.

AFRICAN GOAT.

Capra Depressa. *C. cornibus depressis incurvis minimis cranio incumbentibus. Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 95.*
Goat with very small depressed horns, closely incumbent on the head.
Le Bouc d'Afrique. *Buff.* 13. *p.* 154. *pl.* 18, 19.
African Goat. *Pennant Quadr.* 1. *p.* 63.

THIS is a very small or dwarf variety, found in some parts of Africa: it has rough hair, and extremely short horns, very thick, triangular, and lying close to the head: in the female they are still shorter, and the hair on the body is smooth. Linnæus seems to have entertained an erroneous idea relative to the native country of this variety, and to have supposed it an American animal.

WHIDAW GOAT.

Capra Reversa. *C. cornibus erectis apice recurvis. Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 95.*
Goat with upright horns, recurved at the tips.
Bouc & Chevre de Juda. *Buff.* 12. *p.* 154. 186. *pl.* 20, 21.
Whidaw Goat. *Pennant Quadr.* 1. *p.* 63.

THIS is also a dwarf variety, found in Africa, and is principally distinguished by having short smooth horns, turning a little forwards at the tips. It is said to be very common in Guinea, Angola, and some other parts of Africa, where its flesh is considered as an excellent food.

LONG-HORNED WHIDAW GOAT.

Bouc de Juda. *Buff. Suppl. 3. p. 96. pl. 13.*

In this variety, which Buffon seems to consider as the same with the preceding, the horns are rather depressed than upright, much longer, and bending somewhat outwards and upwards in an elegant manner at the tips: the hair is long and silky, and the whole animal bears some resemblance to a small Angora Goat. Buffon describes it as considerably larger than the former, measuring two feet nine inches in length; while the other was only twenty-four inches long. This variety is represented in the present work, and seems to be the kind mentioned by M. Sonnini, in his Travels, as common in some parts of Egypt, and which he says has long, thick, soft, and silky hair, and slender handsomely-turned horns.

CAPRICORN GOAT.

Capra Capricornus. *C. cornibus brevibus apice antrorsum versis, ad latera annulatis. Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 195.*

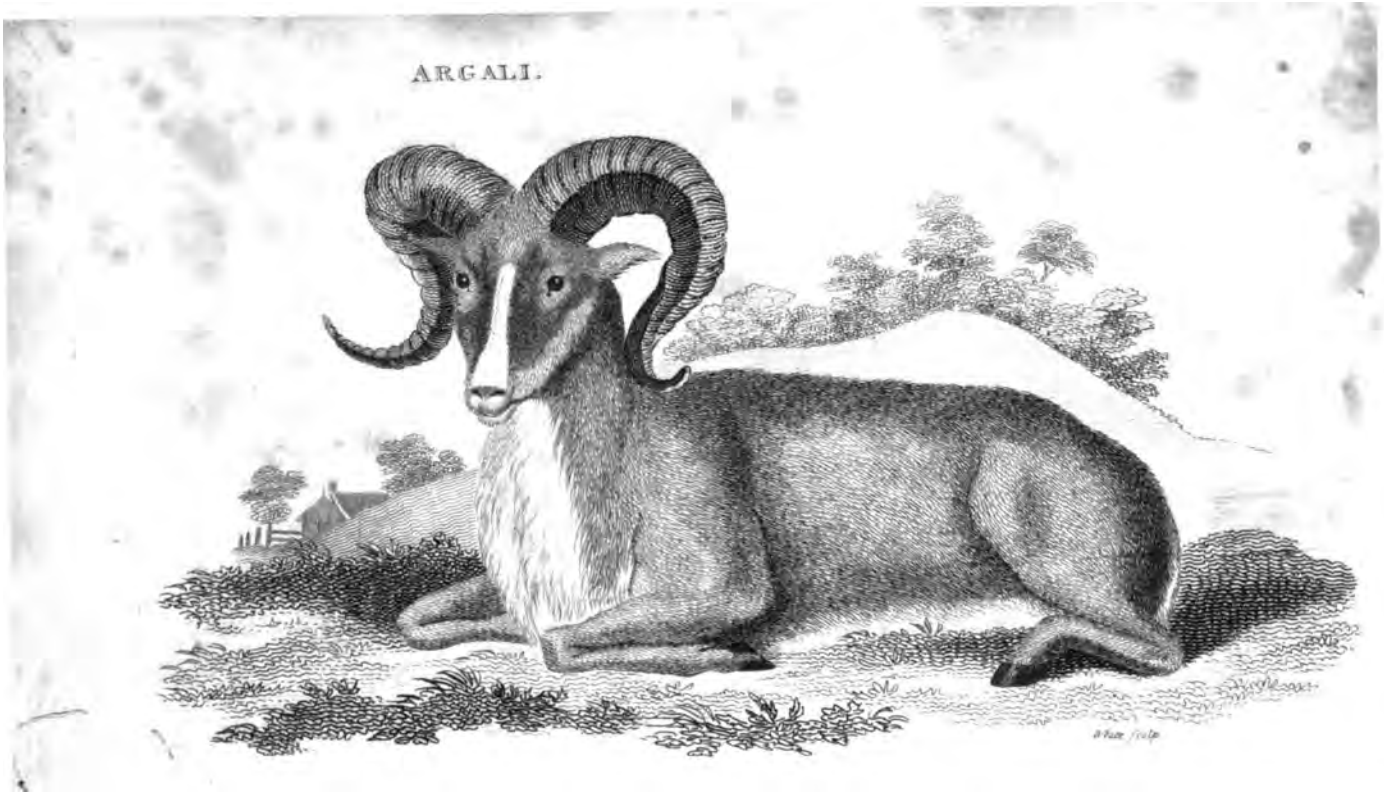
Goat with short horns turning forwards at the tips, and annulated on the sides.

Le Capricorne. *Buff. 12. p. 146. pl. 15.*

This variety, which is described by Buffon, from a skeleton with the horns, preserved in the royal cabinet at Paris, is supposed to be a native of Africa. In the form and proportion of the bones, he tells us it has a perfect resemblance to

the domestic he-goat; and the figure of the under jaw is the same with that of the Wild Goat: but that it differs from both in the horns; those of the Wild Goat having prominent tubercles or knobs, and two longitudinal ridges, between which there is a well marked anterior face: those of the common Goat have but one ridge, and no tubercles. The horns of the Capricorne have but one ridge, and no anterior face; and though they want the tubercles, they have rugosities, which are larger than those of a he-goat. These differences, adds Buffon, seem to indicate an intermediate race between the wild and domestic goat; and, besides, the horns of the Capricorne are short and crooked at the point, like those of the Chamois; and at the same time are compressed and ringed: hence they partake at once of the he-goat, the Wild Goat, and the Chamois.

ARGALI.



OVIS. SHEEP.

Generic Character.

Cornua concava, retrorsum versa, intorta, rugosa.	*Horns* hollow, wrinkled, turning backwards, and spirally intorted.
Dentes Primores inferiores octo.	*Front-teeth* eight in the lower jaw.
Laniarii nulli.	*Canine-teeth* none.

ARGALI.

Ovis Ammon. *O. cornibus arcuatis semicircularibus subtus planiusculis, palearibus laxis pilosis. Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p.* 200.
Sheep with arcuated semicircular horns, flat beneath, and loose hairy dewlaps.
Capra Ammon. *C. cornibus arcuatis semicircularibus subtus planiusculis, palearibus laxis pilosis, gula imberbi. Lin. Syst. Nat. p.* 97.
Le Mouflon. *Buff.* 11. *p.* 352. *pl.* 29.
Wild Sheep. *Pennant Quadr.* 1. *p.* 44.
Ovis fera Sibirica, vulgo Argali dicta. *Pall. Spic. Zool.* 11. *p.* 3. *t.* 1, 2.

As the Capra Ægagrus, or Caucasan Ibex, is supposed to be the original of the domestic Goat, so the Ovis Ammon, Argali, or Musimon, is believed to be the chief primæval stock from which

all the kinds of domestic Sheep have proceeded; many of which differ full as widely both from each other and their archetype as the Goats.

The Argali, or Wild Sheep, is an inhabitant of rocky or mountainous regions, and is chiefly found in the Alpine parts of Asia. It was observed by Dr. Pallas throughout the vast chain of mountains extending through the middle of that continent to the Eastern Sea. In Kamtschatka it is plentiful: it occurs also in Barbary, in the mountains of Greece, and in the islands of Corsica and Sardinia; differing merely in a few slight particulars of colour and size, according to its climate.

The general size of the Argali is that of a small Fallow Deer. Its colour is a greyish ferruginous brown above, and whitish beneath: the face is also whitish, and behind each shoulder is often observed a dusky spot or patch: the legs, at least in the European kind, are commonly white: the head strongly resembles that of a Ram; but the ears are smaller in proportion: the neck more slender; the body large; the limbs slender, but strong; the tail very short, being hardly more than three inches in length: the horns, in the full-grown or old animals, are extremely large, placed on the top of the head, and stand close at their base, rising first upwards, and then bending down, and twisting outwards, as in the common Ram: the body is covered with hair instead of wool; in which particular consists its chief difference from the general aspect of a Sheep; but in

winter the face, and particularly the part about the tip of the nose, becomes more white, the back of a more ferruginous cast, and the hair, which in summer is close, like that of a deer, becomes somewhat rough, wavy, and a little curled; consisting of a kind of wool intermixed with hair, and concealing at its roots a fine white woolly down: the hair about the neck and shoulders, as well as under the throat, is considerably longer than on other parts. The female is inferior in size to the male, and has smaller and less curved horns.

In Siberia the Argali is chiefly seen on the tops of the highest mountains exposed to the sun, and free from woods. The animals generally go in small flocks: they produce their young in the middle of March, and have one, and sometimes two, at a birth. The young, when first born, are covered with a soft, grey, curling fleece, which gradually changes into hair towards the end of summer.

From spring to autumn the Argalis feed in the little vallies among the upper regions of the mountains, on the young shoots of the Alpine plants, and are said to grow very fat. As winter approaches, they descend lower and eat grass and other vegetables. They are fond of frequenting spots of a saline nature, and will excavate the ground in such places, in order to get at the salt.

The horns of the old males grow to a vast size, and have been found of the length of two Russian yards, measured along the spires; weighing fif-

teen pounds each. We are assured by Father Rubruquis, a traveller in the thirteenth century, that he had seen some of the horns so large that he could hardly lift a pair with one hand, and that the Tartars made great drinking-cups of them. A more modern traveller has asserted, that young foxes occasionally shelter themselves in such as are here and there found in the deserts.

The Argali is a very timid animal, and when closely pursued, does not run in a directly progressive course, but obliquely, from side to side, in the manner of other sheep, ascending the rocky mountains with great agility, and, like the wild goat, going over the narrowest and most dangerous passes with perfect safety. The males are said to fight frequently among themselves, and will sometimes precipitate each other down the rocks in their contests. Their chace is dangerous and difficult, but is an important object with some of the Asiatics, since the animal furnishes a great number of necessary articles; the skin being used for cloathing, and the flesh for food. Dr. Pallas informs us, that the flesh of the lamb is excellent; that of the old animals good; but more particularly when roasted.

In Corsica the Argali is known by the name of *Mufro;* where it is so wild as to be rarely taken alive, but is shot by the hunters, who lie in wait for it among the mountains. When the young are taken, however, which is sometimes the case when the parent is shot, they are observed to be very readily tamed. The Corsican Argali or

BEARDED SHEEP.

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Mouflon of Buffon, is of a darker colour than the Asiatic kind.

From the above description it will sufficiently appear that the Wild Sheep is by no means that seemingly helpless animal which we view in a state of confinement and artificial life; but in the highest degree active and vigorous. It is supposed to live about fourteen years.

It is remarkable that Linnæus, in the twelfth edition of the Systema Naturæ, places this animal in the genus *Capra* instead of *Ovis;* appearing rather to consider it as the parent of the Goat than the Sheep. In fact, these two genera are so closely allied, that the line of separation is not very easily discoverable. The present animal, however, whether we consider its figure or manners, seems rather to be the parent or stock of the Sheep than the Goat race.

VAR. ?

Bearded Sheep. *Pennant Quadr.* 1. *p.* 52. *pl.* 9.
Tragelaphus seu Hirco-Cervus. *Cati, opusc.* 59.
Siberian Goat. *Pennant Synops. Quadr. p.* 18.

This animal seems rather a variety of the Argali than truly distinct. Its description and character is thus given by Mr. Pennant, who in his Synopsis of Quadrupeds referred to the genus Capra.

"Sheep with the hair on the lower part of the cheeks and upper jaws extremely long, forming a

divided or double beard; with hairs on the sides and body short: on the top of the neck longer, and a little erect. The whole under part of the neck and shoulders covered with coarse hairs, not less than fourteen inches long. Beneath the hairs, on every part, was a short genuine wool, the rudiments of a fleecy cloathing: the colour of the breast, neck, back, and sides, a pale ferruginous. Tail very short. Horns close at their base, recurvated; twenty-five inches long; eleven in circumference in the thickest place; diverging, and bending outwards; their points being nineteen inches distant from each other."

Mr. Pennant observes, that the learned Dr. Kay, or Caius, gives a good description of this animal, from a specimen brought into England from Barbary, in the year 1561. Dr. Kay named it *Tragelaphus*, on a supposition of its being the same with the Tragelaphus of Pliny. The figure published by Mr. Pennant, and which is here repeated, is from a very fine print, by *Basan*, taken from a painting by *Oudry*, of the living animal in the French king's menagery.

COMMON SHEEP.

Ovis Aries. *O. cornibus compressis lunatis. Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 97.*
Sheep with compressed lunated horns.
Ovis domestica. *Raj. Quadr. p. 73.*
Pecus, Aries, Ovis, Vervex, Agnus. *Plin. Hist. Nat. VIII. c. 47, 48. Gesn. Quadr. p. 872. 912. 925. 927. Aldr. bisulc. p. 370. Jonst. Quadr. p. 54. t. 22.*
Brebis & Belier. *Buff. 5. p. 1. pl. 1, 2.*
Common Sheep. *Pennant Quadr. 1. p. 37.*

THIS animal is so generally known, that a particular description of its form and manners becomes unnecessary. Its most prominent characters are, that the horns twist spirally outwards; that the tail is round and short; and that the body is covered with wool: but these are characters which are so greatly varied in the different races, that it is hardly possible to fix on an absolute distinctive mark which shall apply to all the varieties.

The domestic Sheep, in its most valuable or woolly state, exists hardly any where in perfection except in Europe, and some of the temperate parts of Asia. When transported into very warm climates, it loses its peculiar covering, and appears coated with hair, having only a short wool next the skin. In very cold climates also the exterior part of the wool is observed to be hard and coarse, though the interior is more soft and fine. In England, and some other European regions, the wool acquires a peculiar length and fineness, and is best adapted to the various pur-

poses of commerce. That of Spain is still finer, but less proper for using alone; and is mixed with the English for the superior kinds of cloth. "England," says Mr. Pennant, "once the envy of Europe, for its vast commerce in the productions of this creature, now begins to be rivalled by others, through the neglect, the luxury, and the too great avidity of our manufacturers." Of the English Sheep, those bred in Lincolnshire and the northern counties are most remarkable for their size, and the quantity of wool which they bear. In other parts of England they are generally smaller; and in some parts of Wales and Scotland are very small. It would be superfluous in a work of this nature, to dwell much on the history and character of the domestic Sheep. It is proverbially a timid, simple, and harmless animal: yet, as is well observed by Mr. Smellie, in his edition of Buffon, "Though the talents of the Sheep are not so brilliant as those of other quadrupeds, yet he appears not to be that stupid, defenceless creature painted by the French naturalist." "Sheep," says Mr. Smellie, "when enslaved by man, tremble at the voice of the shepherd or his dog; but on those extensive mountains where they are allowed to range almost without controul, and where they seldom depend on the aid of the shepherd, they assume a very different mode of behaviour. In these situations, a Ram or a Wedder will boldly attack a single dog, and often come off victorious; but when the danger is more alarming, they have recourse to the collected

strength of the whole flock. On such occasions they draw up into a complete body, placing the young and the females in the centre, while the males take the foremost ranks, keeping close by each other. Thus an armed front is presented on all quarters, and cannot easily be attacked without danger of destruction to the assailant. In this manner they wait with firmness the approach of the enemy; nor does their courage fail them in the moment of attack; for when the aggressor advances within a few yards of the line, the Rams dart upon them with such impetuosity as to lay him dead at their feet, unless he save himself by timely flight. Against the attacks of single dogs or foxes, when in this situation, they are perfectly secure. A Ram, regardless of danger, will often engage a Bull; and his forehead being much harder than that of any other animal, he seldom fails to conquer; for the Bull by lowering his head, receives the stroke of the Ram between his eyes, which usually brings him to the ground."

Of all the domestic animals, none is so subject to various disorders as the Sheep. Of these one of the most extraordinary, as well as the most fatal*, is owing to vast numbers of worms of the genus *Fasciola*, which are found in the liver and gall-bladder. They are of a flat form, of an oval shape, with slightly pointed extremities, and bear a general resemblance to the seeds of a gourd.

* The Rot.

The principal varieties of the Sheep are the following:

CRETAN SHEEP.

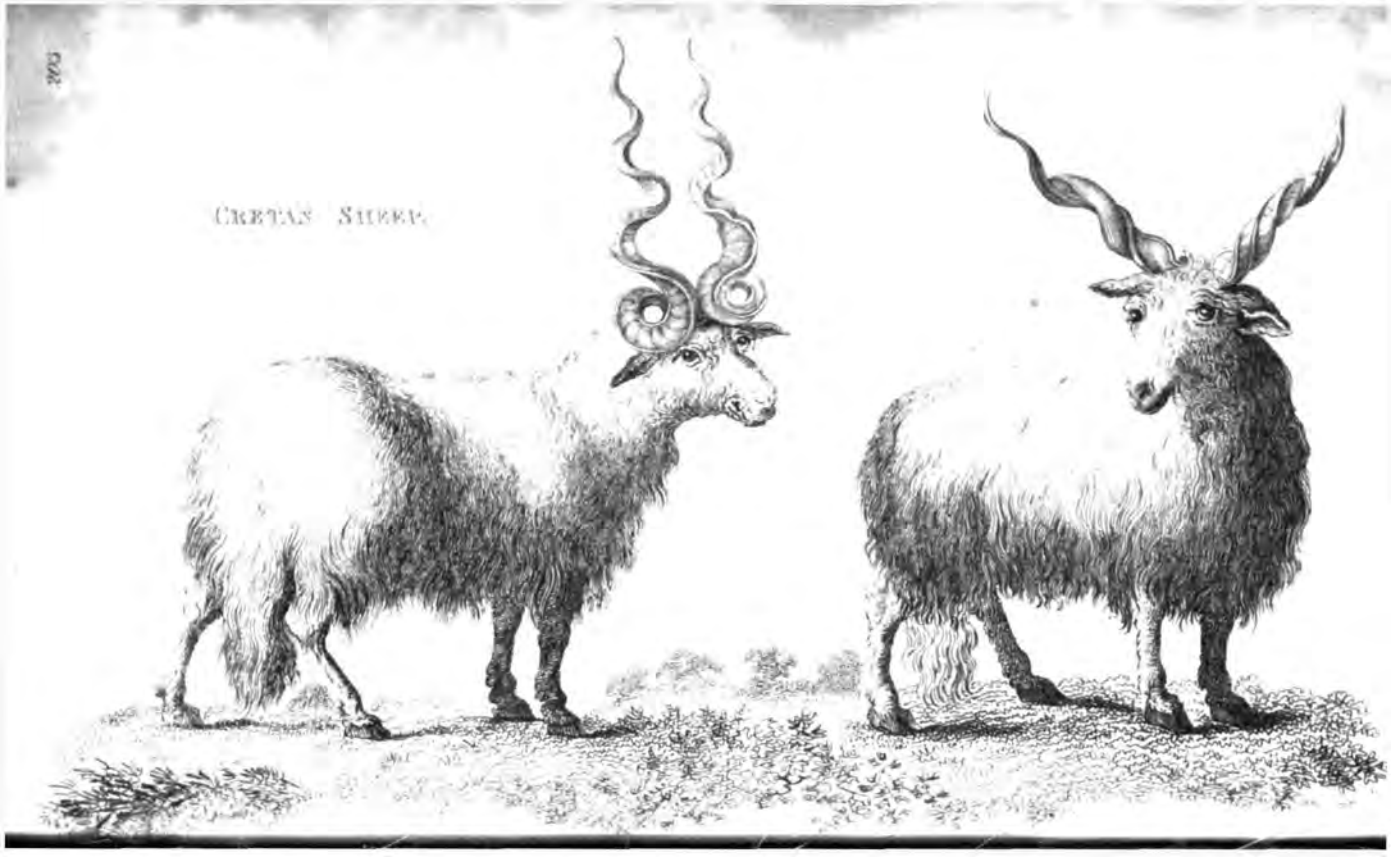
Ovis Strepsiceros. *O. rectis carinatis flexuoso-spiralibus. Lin. Syst. Nat. p.* 98.
Sheep with upright, carinated, spirally contorted horns.
Strepsiceros. *Plin. Hist. Nat.* 11. *c.* 37.

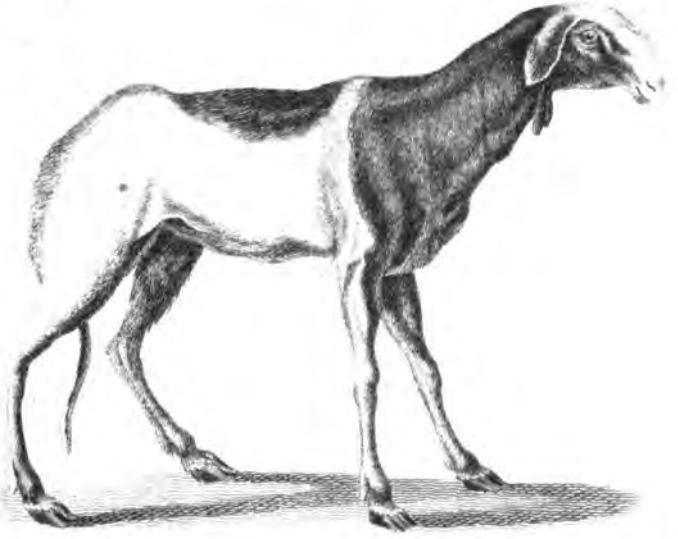
This variety is principally found in the island of Crete, and is kept in several parts of Europe for the singularity of its appearance; the horns being very large, long, and twisted in the manner of a screw: those of the male are upright; those of the female at right angles to the head. This animal is ranked as a distinct species in the Systema Naturæ.

MANY-HORNED SHEEP.

Ovis Polycerata. *Lin. Syst. Nat. p.* 97.

This occurs in the northern parts of Europe more frequently than in other regions, and is said to be most common in Iceland. The horns are either three, four, or five in number; sometimes placed with great regularity, and sometimes differing in proportion and situation. A four-horned variety, with very long hairs hanging from the breast, is also found in some parts of Europe: the two largest horns, in this kind, are strait, and nearly upright on the top of the forehead, while


CRETAN SHEEP.



AFRICAN SHEEP.

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the smaller pair are seated on each side the head, and turn downwards.

AFRICAN SHEEP

Ovis Guineensis. *O. auribus pendulis, palearibus laxis pilosis, occipite prominente. Lin. Syst. Nat. p.* 92.

THIS, which is sometimes termed the Cape Sheep, and which is erroneously mentioned in Buffon's Natural History as of Indian extraction, is supposed to be most frequent in Guinea, and is distinguished from others by its remarkably meagre appearance, length of neck and limbs, pendent ears, and long arched or curved visage. It is covered rather with hair than wool, and has a pair of pendent hairy wattles beneath the neck, as in goats. The horns are small, and the tail long and lank. This variety is also considered as a distinct species in the twelfth edition of the Systema Naturæ.

BROAD-TAILED SHEEP.

Ovis laticaudata. *Lin. Syst. Nat. p.* 97.

THIS extraordinary and awkward variety occurs in Syria, Barbary, and Ethiopia. It is also found in Tartary, Tibet, &c. Its general appearance, as to other parts of the body, scarce differs from that of the European Sheep, and in Tibet it is remarkable for the exquisite fineness of its

wool. The tails of these Sheep sometimes grow so large, long, and heavy, as to weigh, according to some reports, from fifteen to fifty pounds, and in order to enable the animal to graze with convenience, the shepherds are often obliged to put a board, furnished with small wheels, under the tail. This part of the Sheep is of a substance resembling marrow, and is considered as a great delicacy. Mr. Pennant has remarked, that both the broad and long-tailed varieties of this kind of Sheep were known to the ancients; being mentioned by Aristotle and Pliny; the former mentioning the first, and the latter the second sort. One says the tails were a cubit broad, the other a cubit long.

There are many intermediate races of these sheep; and some have the tails ending in a point; others rather square, or rounded.

FAT-RUMPED SHEEP.

Ovis Steatopyga.
Cape Sheep. *Pennant Quadr.* 1. *p.* 42.

This variety is furnished with long, coarse hairy wool; has longish legs, a somewhat arched visage, horns in the male, like those of the common sheep, and large pendent ears. The tail is sometimes so enveloped in fat as to be scarcely visible, the parts on each side swelling out into a pair of naked hemispheres, of such a size as sometimes to weigh nearly forty pounds: their substance is said to resemble suet. These Sheep

are found in many of the Tartarian deserts, from the *Volga* to the *Irtis* and the Altaic chain of mountains. They exhibit more or less of the appearance just described, according to the nature of their pasture, but are observed to flourish most in such as are of a saline nature.

SPANISH SHEEP.

THE principal distinction of the Spanish Sheep is the fineness of the fleece, and the horizontally extended spire of the horns, which, of course, appear wider than in other sheep.

HORNLESS SHEEP.

Ovis Anglica. *Lin. Syst. Nat. p.* 97.

BREEDS of Hornless Sheep are raised in many parts of England and some other parts of Europe.

Other varieties of Sheep might be mentioned, but it would be tedious, as well as useless, to particularize the slighter variations which occasionally take place in an animal so much affected by climate and manner of life.

PUDU.

Ovis Pudu. *O. cornibus teretibus lævibus divergentibus. Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p.* 201.

Capra (Pudu) cornibus teretibus lævibus divergentibus, gula imberbi. Molina Chil. p. 273.

Sheep with smooth round diverging horns, and beardless throat. Pudu Goat. *Pennant Quadr.* 1. *p.* 64.

THIS is a newly discovered species, having been first described by Molina, in his Natural History of Chili. He informs us that it is a native of the Andes; that it is of a brown colour; about the size of a kid of half a year old; with very much the appearance of a goat, but with small smooth horns, bending outwards, and without any appearance of beard. It is of a gregarious nature, and when the snow falls on the upper parts of the mountains, descends into the vallies in large herds, to feed in the plains of Chili, at which time it is easily taken, and readily tamed. The female is without horns.

BOS. OX.

Generic Character.

Cornua concava, antrorsum versa, lunata, lævia.	*Horns* concave, turned outwards, lunated, smooth.
Dentes Primores inferiores octo.	*Front-teeth* eight in the lower jaw.
Laniarii nulli.	*Canine-teeth* none.

BISON.

Bos Taurus. *B. cornibus teretibus, extrorsum curvatis, palearibus laxis. Lin. Syst. Nat. p.* 98.
Ox with round horns curving outwards, and loose dewlap.
Bos ferus. *Plin. Hist. Nat. VIII. c.* 15.
Urus. *Cæs. Gall. 6. c.* 28. *Gesn. Quadr. p.* 157. *Aldr. bisulc. p.* 347. *fig. p.* 348.
Auerochs. *Gesn. Thierb. p.* 299.
Bonasus. *Plin. Hist. Nat. 8. c.* 15. *Gesn. Quadr. p.* 145. *Aldr. bisulc.* 358.
Bison. *Plin. Hist. Nat. 8. c.* 15. *Gesn. Quadr. p.* 143. *Aldr. bisulc.* 353.
Bos Bonasus. *Lin. Syst. Nat. p.* 99.
Bis Bison. *Lin. Syst. Nat. p.* 99.
The Wild Bull, Bison, or Bonasus.

THIS formidable animal, from which the several races of common cattle have been gradually derived, is found wild in many parts both of the

old and new continent; inhabiting woody regions, and arriving at a size far larger than that of the domestic or cultivated animal. In this its native state of wildness, the Bison is distinguished, not only by his size, but by the superior depth and shagginess of his hair, which about the head, neck, and shoulders, is sometimes of such a length as almost to touch the ground: his horns are rather short, sharp-pointed, extremely strong, and stand distant from each other at their bases, like those of the common Bull. His colour is sometimes a dark blackish brown, and sometimes rufous brown: his eyes large and fierce; his limbs extremely strong, and his whole aspect in the highest degree savage and gloomy.

The principal European regions where this animal is at present found, are the marshy forests of Poland, the Carpathian mountains, and Lithuania. Its chief Asiatic residence is the neighbourhood of Mount Caucasus; but it is also found in other parts of the Asiatic world.

The American Bison seems to differ in no respect from the European, except in being more shaggy, and in having a more protuberant bunch or fleshy substance over the shoulders: the fore parts of the body are extremely thick and strong; the hinder parts comparatively weak. The colour of the American Bison is a reddish brown; and the hair, in winter, is of a woolly nature, falling down over the eyes, head, and whole fore parts of the animal. In summer it often becomes almost naked, but particularly on the hind

AMERICAN BISON.

AMERICAN BISON.

parts of the body. It grows, according to Lawson*, to a vast size, and has been found to weigh sixteen hundred, and even two thousand four hundred pounds; and the strongest man cannot lift one of the skins from the ground.

It is difficult, as Mr. Pennant observes, to say in what manner these animals migrated from the old to the new world; but it seems most probable that it was from the north of Asia, which, in ancient times, might have been stocked with them to its most extreme parts, notwithstanding they are now extinct in those regions. At that period the two continents might have been united between *Tchutki noss* and the opposite headlands of America; and the many islands off that promontory, with the Aleutian, or *New Fox* islands, somewhat more distant, may with great reason be supposed to be fragments of land which joined the two continents, and formed their insular state by the mighty convulsion which divided Asia and America†.

In America the Bison occurs in the regions six hundred miles west of Hudson's Bay, which is their most northern residence. From thence they are met with in great droves as low as *Cibole*, in lat. 33. a little north of California, and also in the province of *Mixera*, in New Mexico; and the species seems to cease immediately to the south of these parts. They also inhabit Canada, to the west of the lakes; and in greater abundance in

* Hist Carol. p. 116. † Penn. Arct. Zool.

the rich savannas which border the river *Misissipi*, and the great rivers which fall into it from the west, in the upper Louisiana, where they are seen in herds innumerable, intermixed with those of Stags and Deer; feeding chiefly in the morning and evening, and retiring into the shade of the tall reeds which border the rivers, during the heat of the day. They are extremely wild, and fly from the face of mankind; but if wounded, become furious, and pursue their enemy. Their chace is a favourite diversion with the Indians, and the animals are killed either by shooting, or by gradually driving them into a small space, by firing the grass round the place where a herd is feeding. The animals are extremely terrified by fire, and thus crowd together in order to avoid it; when the bands of Indians close, and kill them thus pressed together without any hazard. On such occasions it is pretended that not less than fifteen hundred or two thousand have sometimes been killed at a time*. The flesh is used as a food, and the skins and hair as commercial articles: the latter, being of a woolly nature, may be spun into cloths, gloves, &c. which are said to be very strong, and to have the appearance of those manufactured from the best wool. The fleece or hair of one of these Bisons has been known to weigh eight pounds.

These were the only animals which bore any affinity to the European cattle, on the first disco-

* Arct. Zool.

very of the American continent; and might have been made to answer every purpose of the European Cow; but the natives, being in a savage state, and living chiefly by chace, had never attempted the domestication of the animal.

COMMON OX.

THIS is, in reality, the Bison reduced to a domestic state; in which, in different parts of the world, it runs into as many varieties as the Sheep; differing widely in size, form, and colour, according to climate and other circumstances. Its importance in this its domestic state needs not be mentioned. Every one knows that the Cow furnishes some of the chief articles both of use and luxury in civilized life, and the animal is, therefore, universally reared, except among savage nations. "Without the aid of this useful animal," says Buffon, "both the poor and the opulent would find great difficulty in procuring subsistence. Formerly the Ox constituted the whole riches of mankind; and he is still the basis of the riches of nations; which subsist and flourish in proportion only to the cultivation of their lands and the number of their cattle: for in these all real wealth consists: every other kind, even gold and silver, being only fictitious representatives, which have no value, but what is conferred on them by the productions of the earth." He proceeds, with but too much truth, to observe, that "those men who breed and multiply our cattle,

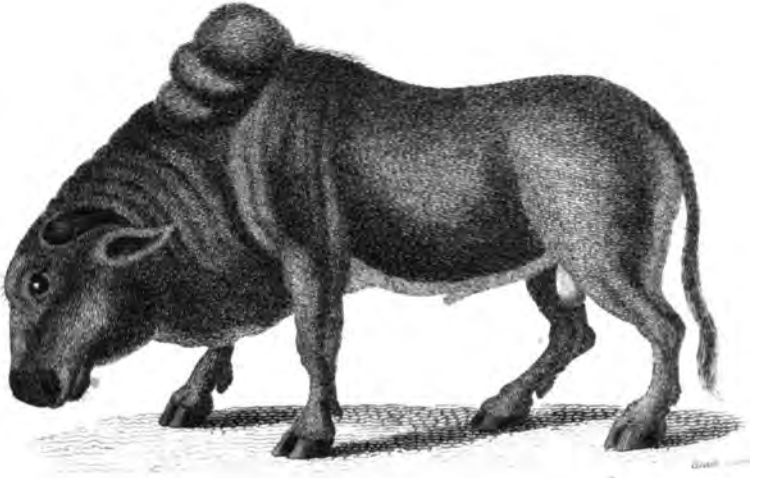
who spend their whole lives in rearing and guarding them from injuries, are debarred from enjoying the fruits of their labour. They are denied the use of flesh, and are obliged, by their condition, or rather by the cruelty of the opulent, to live, like horses, upon barley, oats, coarse pot-herbs, &c."

"The British breed of horned cattle has," says Mr. Pennant, "been so much improved by a foreign mixture, that it is difficult to point out the original kind of these islands. Those which may be supposed to have been purely British, are far inferior in size to those of the northern parts of the continent. The cattle of the high lands of Scotland are exceedingly small; and many of them, males as well as females, are hornless. The Welch runts are much larger: the black cattle of Cornwall are of the same size with the last. The large kind that is now cultivated throughout most parts of Great Britain, are either entirely of foreign extraction, or our own improved by a cross with the foreign kind. The Lincolnshire kind derive their size from the Holstein breed; and the large hornless cattle that are bred in some parts of England came originally from Poland*."

In his Natural History of this animal, the Count de Buffon is well known to have fallen into a very extraordinary error, viz. in affirming that at the age of three years, the Bull and Cow cast their horns, which are replaced by others

* Brit. Zool.

ZEBU.



INDIAN OX.

18th June 1st London Published by G. Kearsley, Fleet Street.

which are permanent. In his sixth supplemental volume this mistake is very properly and candidly acknowledged, and in part explained, by an observation communicated by Dr. Forster, viz. that at the age above-mentioned, though the horns are not cast, yet they exfoliate, as it were, and the animal rubs off a very slight external shell or lamina, scarcely thicker than common paper.

INDIAN OX.

THIS variety is found in many parts of India, as well as in the Indian and African islands, and particularly in Madagascar. It is of a reddish colour, of a very large size, and is distinguished by a very large protuberance above the shoulders.

ZEBU.

THIS variety resembles the preceding, but is extremely small, being found in some parts of India of a size scarce larger than a great dog. In colour it differs like the common cattle, being either grey, brown, white, &c. or variously spotted.

LOOSE-HORNED OX.

THIS is said to be found in Abyssinia, and in Madagascar, and to be distinguished by pendulous ears, and horns attached only to the skin, so as to hang down on each side.

BOURY.

Of the size of a Camel, and of a snowy-whiteness, with a protuberance on the back. Native of Madagascar, and some other islands, called by the name of Boury.

TINIAN OX.

Of a white colour, with black ears. Inhabits the island of Tinian.

Many other varieties might be mentioned, but it would be a useless and trifling labour. Almost every country producing some particular breed of domestic cattle.

ARNEE.

Bos Arnee. *B. cornibus erectis lunatis supra planiusculis rugosis.* Ox with upright lunated horns, flat and wrinkled on their upper surface.
Bos Arnee. *Kerr's Animal Kingdom, p. 336. pl. p. 295.*

This is an Indian species, known chiefly from its vast horns, which are sometimes seen in Museums, and from Indian paintings, in which it is occasionally represented. In the work of Mr. Kerr, above referred to, it is said to have been met with by a British officer, in the woods above Ben-

BUFFALO. *var. naked small*

BUFFALO.

1801. Jan.y 1. London Publish'd by G. Kearsley Fleet Street.

gal, and to have been about fourteen feet high, which is to be understood of the measure from the hoofs to the top of the horns. It is said to partake of the form of the horse, the bull, and the deer, and to be a very bold and daring animal. Mr. Kerr, in his publication, adds a figure of this species, from an Indian painting In this painting the animal appears, in proportion to the human figures standing near, to be at least eight feet high at the shoulder. It is of a black colour, quite smooth, and without either protuberance or mane. Of this figure published by Mr. Kerr, a copy is introduced into the present work. Horns of the animal exist in the British and other Museums.

BUFFALO.

Bos Bubalus. *B. cornibus resupinatis intortis antice planis. Lin. Syst. Nat. p.* 99.
Ox with horns lying backwards, turning inwards, and flat on the fore part.
Bubalus. *Gesn. Quadr. p.* 139. *Jonst. Quadr. t.* 20.
Buffelus. *Aldr. bisulc. p.* 365. *Jonst. Quadr. p.* 53.
Le Buffle. *Buff.* 11. *p.* 284. *pl.* 25.
Buffalo. *Pennant Quadr.* 1. *p.* 28.

In its general appearance, the Buffalo is so nearly allied to the common Ox, that without an attentive examination, it might pass for a variety of the same animal. It differs, however, in the

form of its horns, and in some particulars relative to its internal structure*. The Buffalo is rather superior in size to the common Ox; the head larger† in proportion; the forehead higher, the muzzle of a longer form, but at the same time broad and square. But it is principally the form of the horns that distinguishes the Buffalo. They are large, and of a compressed or depressed form, with the exterior edge sharp: they are strait for a considerable length from their base, and then bend slightly upwards; their general colour is nearly black. The Buffalo has an appearance of great strength, and a more ferocious or malignant aspect than the Bull; owing to the convexity of his forehead, the smallness of his eyes, the flatness of his muzzle, and the flatter and more inclined position of his horns. The general or prevailing colour of the Buffalo is blackish, except the hair on the top of the forehead, and that at the tip of the tail, which is of a yellowish white: the skin itself is also of a black colour; and from this general cast it is but very seldom observed to vary; though we meet with descriptions, in the works of travellers, of white, grey, and reddish or bay Buffaloes. In Europe they are, however, sometimes whitish on the insides of the limbs, and Mons. Sonnini records an example of one which

* These are given by Mr. Daubenton, in the Count de Buffon's Natural History.

† The Count de Buffon and Mr. Pennant, on the contrary, describe it as smaller; but Mr. Sonnini affirms that it is larger.

he saw in Egypt, which had all the legs, belly, and sides, perfectly white. It varies, however, greatly as to the length and thickness of its hair, and is sometimes seen nearly naked.

This animal is originally a native of the warmer parts of India and Africa, and is merely one of the introduced or naturalized quadrupeds of Europe. It is said to have been introduced into Italy in the seventh century. The Count de Buffon considers it as an animal unknown to the ancients, but Mr. Pennant, with greater probability, supposes the Βοες αγριοι of Aristotle, to have meant Buffaloes. The *Bos Indicus* of Pliny may be also supposed to refer to this species.

The Buffalo grows in some countries to an extremely large size. Mr. Pennant quotes a pair of horns in the British Museum in proof of this, which are six feet and a half long, and the hollow of which will hold five quarts. Jerom Lobo, in his account of Abyssinia, affirms that some of the horns of the Buffaloes of that country will hold ten quarts, and Dillon saw some in India which were ten feet long: they are sometimes wrinkled, but generally smooth. Wild Buffaloes occur in Malabar, and in the islands of Borneo and Ceylon, and are considered as excessively fierce and dangerous animals. The Buffaloes of Abyssinia grow to twice the size of our largest oxen, and are called Elephant-Bulls, not only on account of their vast size, but from their naked and black skin, resembling that of an Elephant.

As the Buffalo in his domesticated state is, in general, larger and stronger than the Ox, he is employed with advantage in different kinds of labour. Buffaloes are made to draw heavy loads, and are commonly directed and restrained by means of a ring passed through the nose. Two Buffaloes yoked, or rather chained, to a cart, are able to draw as much as four strong horses. As they carry their neck and head low, the whole weight of their body is employed in drawing; and their mass much surpasses that of a labouring horse. In its habits the Buffalo is much less cleanly than the Ox; delighting to wallow in the mud; and, next to the Hog, may be considered as the dirtiest of domesticated quadrupeds. His voice is deeper, more uncouth and hideous than that of the Bull. The milk of the female Buffalo is said by some authors to be not so good as that of the Cow, but it is more plentiful, and is used for the purposes of the dairy in the warmer regions. In the sixth supplemental volume of Buffon, it is affirmed that the milk is far superior to cows' milk, not only in taste but colour, and that it makes the most excellent butter, cheese, &c.* The skin and horns are of more value than all the rest of the animal; the former being of extreme strength and durability, and consequently

* In fact, such particulars as these must vary greatly, according to circumstances in different countries, and must depend on the manner of keeping and feeding the animal, as in Cows, &c.

well adapted for various purposes in which a strong leather is required; the latter are of a fine grain, strong, and bear a good polish, and are therefore in much esteem with cutlers and other artificers, for handles, &c. &c. Italy is the country where Buffaloes are at present most common in a domesticated state, being used, as in India, both for the dairy and for draught. The district of the Pontine marshes is the spot which may be considered as their principal station. In India this animal is occasionally used for the saddle, as a substitute for the horse.

The Buffalo is observed to have a kind of musky smell; a particularity which takes place in a much stronger degree in some others of this genus. Mr. Caetani, in one of his communications to Buffon, observes, that he once entertained an idea of preparing a kind of musk from the dung of the Buffalo; but the same kind of musky odor is perceivable, though in a smaller degree, even in that of the common Ox, and for this reason it forms an ingredient in some of the old perfumes.

This animal has been well figured in Jonston, where it is shown in different attitudes.

According to Mons. Sonnini, it is very much cultivated in Egypt, where it yields plenty of excellent milk, from which butter is made, as well as several kinds of cheese. "The Buffalo," says this author, "is an acquisition of the modern Egyptians, with which their ancestors were unacquainted. It was brought over from

Persia into their country, where the species is at present universally spread, and is very much propagated. It is even more numerous than that of the Ox, and is there equally domestic, though but recently domesticated, as is easily distinguishable by the constantly uniform colour of the hair, and still more by a remnant of ferocity, and intractability of disposition, and a wild and lowering aspect, the characters of all half-tamed animals. The Buffaloes of Egypt, however, are not near so wild, nor so much to be feared as those of other countries. They there partake of the very remarkable gentleness of other domestic animals, and only retain a few sudden and occasional caprices. The sight of any thing red, which is said to make them fly into fits of ungovernable fury elsewhere, makes no impression on those of Egypt. The inhabitants of the country, besides their red turban, wear also, in general, another shawl of the same colour, which envelops the neck and chest, and I never observed that the sight of either at all affected the Buffaloes."—"They are so fond of the water," adds this author, "that I have seen them continue in it a whole day. It often happens that the water which is fetched from the Nile, near its banks, has contracted their musky smell."

The Buffalo, like other animals of this genus, admits of varieties as to size and figure. Of these the most remarkable is the small naked Indian Buffalo of Mr. Pennant, which is of the size of a runt, with nearly naked body, thinly beset with

bristly hair: the rump and thighs quite bare; the first being marked on each side with dusky stripes pointing downwards; the last with two transverse stripes: the horns compressed sideways, taper, and sharp at the point. It is a native of India.

Another variety, still smaller, is said to occur in the mountains of the Celebes, which are full of caverns. This variety is of the size of a middling sheep, and is seen in small herds, very wild, and difficult to be taken, and even in confinement are so fierce, that Mr. Pennant records an instance of fourteen stags being destroyed in the space of a single night by some of these animals which were kept in the same paddock.

MUSK OX.

Bos Moschatus. *B. cornibus (maris) approximatis, basi latissimis, introrsum deorsumque, apice extrorsum flexis, acuminatis, vellere propendente.*

Ox with very long pendent hair, and horns (in the male) approximated at the base, bending inwards and downwards, and outwards at the tips.

Bos moschatus. *B. cornibus approximatis basi latissimis introrsum deorsumque, apice extrorsum flexis acuminatis. Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p.* 205.

Musk Ox. *Pennant Quadr.* 1. *p.* 31. *Arct. Zool.* 1. *p.* 8. *pl.* 7.

It is only within these few years that an accurate knowledge of this species has been obtained, and we are indebted principally to the labours of Mr. Pennant for the investigation of its history and manners.

It is a native of North America, where it appears to be a very local animal; being found first in the tract between *Churchill* river and that of the *Seals*, on the west side of *Hudson's Bay*, and is very numerous between the latitudes 66 and 73 north, which is as far as any tribes of Indians go. They are also found in the land of *Cris*, or *Cristinaux*, and the *Assiniboels*, and again among the *Attimospiquay*, a nation supposed to inhabit about the head of the river Seals, probably not very remote from the South Sea. They are continued from these countries southward as low as the provinces of *Quivera* and *Cibola*; for, according to Mr. Pennant, Father *Marco di Nica* and *Gomara* plainly describe them.

This animal is but of small size, being rather lower than the Deer, but larger or thicker in body. The hair, in the male, is of a dusky red colour, extremely fine, and so long as to trail on the ground, and render the animal a seemingly shapeless mass, without distinction of head or tail: the legs are very short; the shoulders rise into a lump, and the tail is very short, being a kind of stump of a few inches only, with very long hairs. Beneath the hair, on all parts of the animal, is an extremely fine cinereous wool, which is said to be more beautiful than silk when manufactured into stockings and other articles. The horns are closely united at the base, bending inwards and downwards; but turning outwards towards the tips, which are very sharp: near the base the horns are two feet in girth, but are only two feet

long, when measured along the curvature: the weight of a pair, separated from the head, is sometimes sixty pounds.

It should seem, from the figure of the bull of this species given by Mr. Pennant in his History of Quadrupeds, that the animal, like some other of the long-haired Buffaloes, sheds it hair at certain periods, and appears comparatively naked.

The Cow, or female, differs from the male in having the horns much smaller, and placed at the distance of nine inches from each other, at the base: they are seated on the sides of the head, and are of a whitish colour, about thirteen inches long, and eight inches round at the base: their curvature resembles that of the bull: the ears are erect, three inches long, somewhat sharp-pointed, and thickly lined with dusky hair, marked with a white stripe.

The general colour of the Cow is black, except that the legs are whitish, and between the horns there is a bed of white hair intermixed with rust-colour: a dusky mane, or elevated ridge of hair, runs along the back, and on the middle of the back is an oblong patch or bed of pure white; the hair of which is much shorter than on other parts, not exceeding three inches in length, and of a pale brown towards the roots. The hairs on the body are of two kinds; the longest measuring seventeen inches, and being very fine, glossy, and of a flattened appearance, when closely examined. Its colour is black, and it forms the general coating of the animal. The bed or patch of hair be-

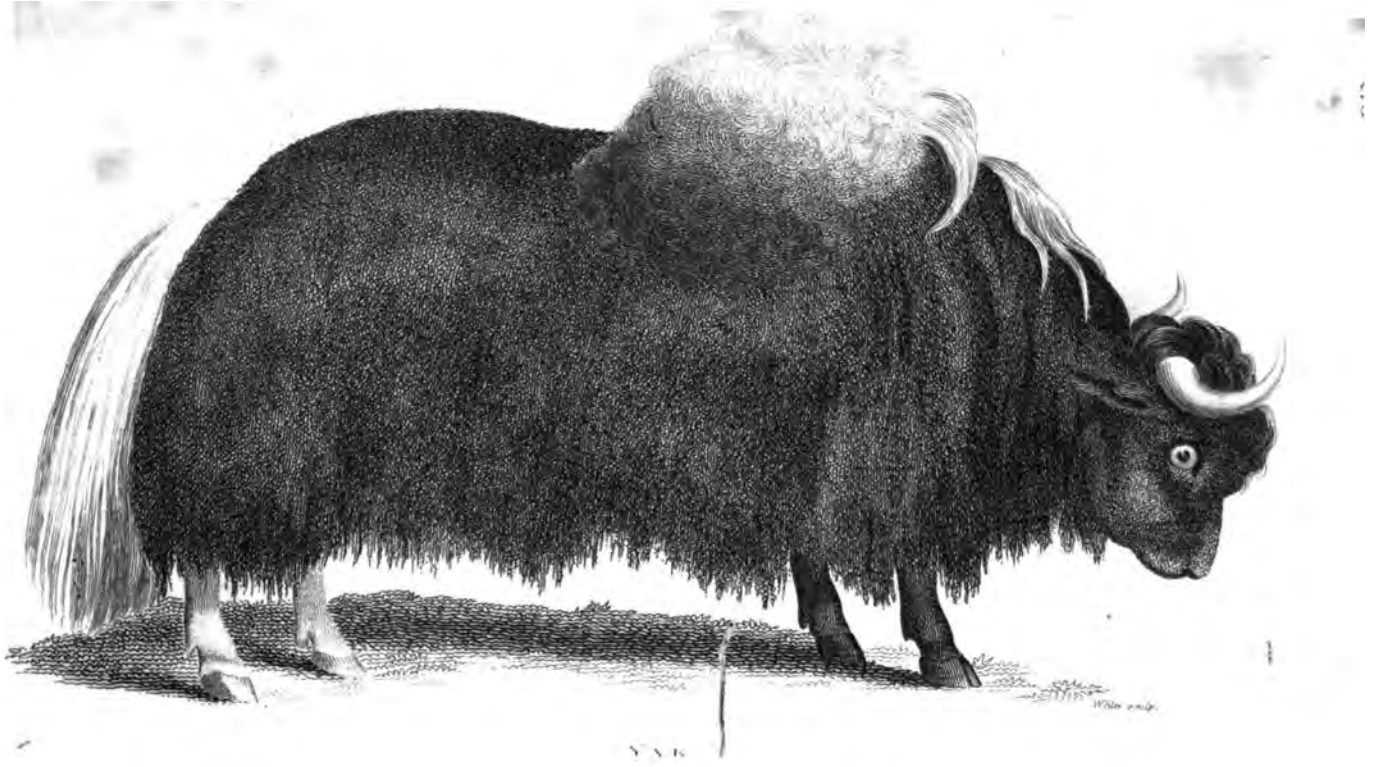
tween the horns, as well as that on the back, are, on the contrary, of a round form, and far finer than any human hair; that of the white patch has also somewhat of a woolly constitution. Beneath every part of the long hair grows, as in the bull, a most exquisitely fine ash-coloured wool, superior perhaps to that of any other animal.

These creatures delight most in rocky and barren mountains, and seldom frequent the wooded parts of the country. They run nimbly, and are very active in climbing the rocks. Their flesh tastes very strongly of musk; and the heart in particular is said to be so thoroughly impregnated with the flavour as to be scarce eatable. The flesh, however, is supposed to be very wholesome, and has been found a speedy restorative to sickly crews, who have made it their food.

These animals are shot by the Indians for the sake of the meat and skins, which, from their superior warmth, make the most excellent coverings.

Dr. Pallas informs us, that a skull of this species has been found in Siberia, on the arctic mossy flats near the mouth of the Oby.

Of the tail of this animal, says Mr. Pennant, the *Eskimaux*, of the north-west side of the bay, make a cap of the most horrible appearance; for the hairs fall all round their head, and cover their faces; yet it is of singular service in keeping off the musquitoes, which would otherwise be intolerable.



YAK.

Bos Grunniens. *B. cornibus teretibus extrorsum curvatis, vellere propendente, cauda undique jubata. Lin. Syst. Nat. p.* 99.

Ox with cylindric horns curving outwards, very long pendent hair, and extremely villose horse-like tail.

Bubalus cauda equina. *Pall. Act. Petrop.* 1. *pt.* 2. *p.* 322.

Le Yak, ou Buffle à queue de Cheval. *Buff. Somin.* 29. *p.* 227. *pl.* 6.

Grunting Ox. *Pennant Quadr.* 1. *p.* 24. *pl.* 5.

Yak of Tartary. *Turner's Account of an Embassy to Tibet, p.* 186. *pl.* 10.

THIS species has been well described by Captain Turner, in his *Account of an Embassy to Tibet.*

"The Yak of Tartary, called Soora Goy in Hindostan, and which I term the bushy-tailed bull of Tibet, is about the height of an English bull, which he resembles in the general figure of the body, head, and legs. I could discover between them no essential difference, except that the Yak is covered all over with a thick coat of long hair. The head is rather short, crowned with two smooth round horns, which, tapering from the root upwards, terminate in sharp points: they are arched inwards, bending towards each other, but near the extremities are a little turned back. The ears are small: the forehead appears prominent, being adorned with much curling hair: the eyes are full and large: the nose small and convex: the nostrils small: the neck short, describing a curvature nearly equal both above

and below: the withers are high and arched. The rump is low: over the shoulders rises a thick muscle, which seems to be the same kind of protuberance peculiar to the cattle of Hindostan, covered with a profusion of soft hair, which, in general, is longer and more copious than that along the ridge of the back to the setting on of the tail. The tail is composed of a prodigious quantity of long, flowing, glossy hair; and is so abundantly well furnished, that not a joint of it is perceptible; but it has much the appearance of a large cluster of hair artificially set on: the shoulders, rump, and upper part of the body, are clothed with a sort of thick soft wool, but the inferior parts with strait pendent hair that descends below the knee: and I have seen it so long in some cattle, which were in high health and condition, as to trail upon the ground. From the chest, between the legs, issues a large pointed tuft of strait hair, growing somewhat longer than the rest: the legs are very short: in every other respect he resembles the ordinary bull.

"These cattle, though not large boned, seem, from the profuse quantity of hair with which they are provided, to be of great bulk. They have a downcast heavy look; and appear, what indeed they are, sullen and suspicious, discovering much impatience at the near approach of strangers. They do not low loud, like the cattle of England, any more than those of Hindostan, but make a low grunting noise, scarcely audible, and that but seldom, when under some impression of uneasi-

ness. These cattle are pastured in the coldest parts of Tibet, upon the short herbage peculiar to the tops of mountains and bleak plains. The chain of mountains, situated between the latitudes 27 and 28, which divides Tibet from Bootan, and whose summits are most commonly clothed with snow, is their favourite haunt. In this vicinity the southern glens afford them food and shelter during the severity of winter; in milder seasons, the northern aspect is more congenial to their nature, and admits a wider range. They are a very valuable property to the tribes of itinerant Tartars, called Duckba, who live in tents and tend them from place to place: they at the same time afford their herdsmen an easy mode of conveyance, a good covering, and wholesome subsistence. They are never employed in agriculture, but are extremely useful as beasts of burden; for they are strong, sure-footed, and carry a great weight. Tents and ropes are manufactured of their hair, and, amongst the humbler ranks of herdsmen, I have seen caps and jackets made of their skins. Their tails are esteemed throughout the East, as far as luxury and parade have any influence on the manners of the people; and on the continent of India they are found under the denomination of *Chowries*, in the hands of the meanest grooms, as well as occasionally in those of the first minister of state. They are in universal use for driving away winged insects, flies, and musquitoes, and are employed, as ornamental

furniture, upon horses and elephants; yet the best requital with which the care of their keepers is at length rewarded, for selecting them good pastures, is in the abundant quantity of rich milk which they give, and the butter produced from it, which is most excellent. It is their custom to preserve this in skins or bladders; and the air being thus excluded from it, it will keep in this cold climate throughout the year; so that, after some time tending their herds, when a sufficient store is accumulated, it remains only to load their cattle, and drive them to a proper market with their own produce, which constitutes, to the utmost verge of Tartary, a most material article of produce."

The orientals are said to hold in high estimation a large kind of bezoar of the size of a goose-egg, which is sometimes found in this animal's stomach. The Yak varies in colour, as well as in the length and form of the horns. Those with white tails are most esteemed; and it sometimes happens that the horns are as white as ivory.

According to Dr. Pallas, the calves, when first born, are covered with a strong woolly hair, nearly resembling that of a water spaniel, and in three months begin to acquire the long hair of the throat, lower parts, and tail.

From the figures given by Gmelin, in the Memoirs of the Academy of Petersburg, and apparently copied by Mr. Pennant, it should seem that the elevation on the shoulders is not universal, and it is probable that there are in this, as well as

in other species of this genus, several races or varieties, differing as to size, &c. as in common cattle. Those which were examined by Dr. Pallas were of the size of a small domestic cow; but the growth of these, as Mr. Pennant observes, might have been checked by being brought very young from their native country into Siberia. Marco Polo says, that the wild kind which he saw in his travels into Tartary were nearly as large as elephants, and though this may perhaps be an exaggeration, yet the length of some of the tails brought into Europe, and measuring six feet, seem to prove that the size of the animals to which they belonged must have been very great.

In India no man of fashion ever goes out, or sits in form at home, without two *Chowrabadars*, or brushers, attending him, each furnished with one of these tails mounted on silver or ivory handles, to brush away the flies. The Chinese dye them of a beautiful red, and wear them as tufts to their summer bonnets.

Mr. Pennant justly observes, that *Ælian* is the only ancient writer who takes notice of this singular species, and that amidst his immense farrago of fables, he gives a very good account of it, under the name of "*Poephagus*, an Indian animal, larger than a horse, with a most thick tail, and black, composed of hairs finer than the human, and highly valued by the Indian ladies for ornamenting their heads: each hair, he says, was two cubits long. It was the most fearful

of animals, and very swift, and when chased by men or dogs, and found itself nearly overtaken, would face its pursuers, and hide its hind parts in some bush, and wait for them: imagining that if it could conceal its tail, which was the object they were in search of, it would escape unhurt. The hunters shot at it with poisoned arrows, and when they had slain the animal, took only the tail and hide, making no use of the flesh."

From the observations of Dr. Pallas and others who have examined the interior parts of this animal, it appears to make a nearer approach to the Buffalo than to any other species.

CAPE OX.

Bos Caffer. *B. cornibus basi latissimis, tum divaricatis deorsum, post sursum apice introrsum curvatis, juba brevi. Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p.* 207. *Sparrm. Act. Stockh.* 1779.

Ox with the horns very broad at the base, then spreading downwards, next upwards, and at the tips curving inwards.

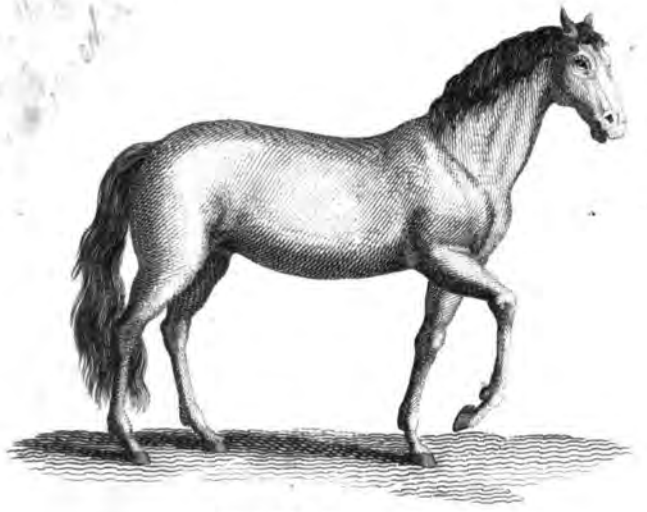
Cape Ox. *Pennant Quadr.* 1. *p.* 32.

THIS species inhabits the interior parts of Africa, north of the Cape of Good Hope, and is greatly superior in size to the largest English Ox. It is of a very strong and muscular form, with a fierce and malevolent aspect. Its colour is a deep cinereous brown: the hair on the body is rather short, but that on the head and breast very long,

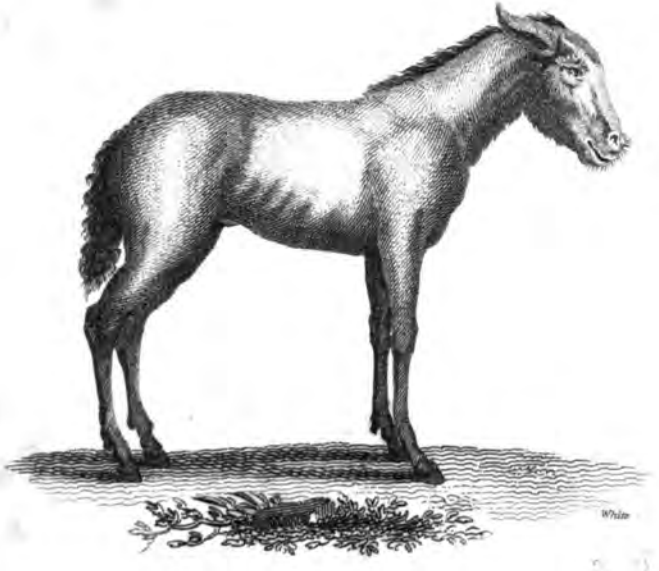
coarse, and black, hanging down the dewlap, like that of a Bison: from the hind part of the head to the middle of the back is also a loose black mane: the tail is nearly naked at the base; the remainder being covered with long loose hair. The horns are black; extremely broad at their base, resembling, in this respect, those of the Musk Ox, but do not stand quite close, as in that species, but separated by a narrow space of scarce an inch wide: they are transversely wrinkled above, and are very large and long, spreading far over the head towards the eyes, then growing taper, and bending down on each side of the neck; the ends inclining backwards and upwards: the space between the tips is sometimes five feet; the ears are a foot long, and half pendent or swagging downwards.

These animals are found in large herds in the desert parts beyond the Cape, retiring by day into the thick forests, and appearing chiefly towards the evening and morning; and if met in the narrow parts of woods, are extremely dangerous, rushing suddenly on the traveller, goring and trampling both man and horse under foot. It is also said that they will often strip off the skin of such animals as they have killed, by licking them with their rough tongues, as recorded by some of the ancient authors of the Bison. The skin is excessively strong, and is, on this account, in high estimation with the colonists at the Cape, for its superior excellence in making harnesses,

&c. It is to Dr. Sparrman, Dr. Forster, and Mr. Masson, that we are principally indebted for the particulars relative to the description and natural history of this animal, which, though long ago imperfectly known, has but lately been accurately described.



DOMESTIC HORSE.



WILD HORSE.

QUADRUPEDS.

ORDER

BELLUÆ.

EQUUS. HORSE.

Generic Character.

Dentes Primores superiores sex, erecto-paralleli.	*Front-teeth* in the upper jaw six, parallel.
Inferiores sex, prominentiores.	In the lower jaw six, somewhat projecting.
Laniarii solitarii, inclusi, utrinque remoti.	*Canine-teeth*, one on each side, in both jaws, remote from the rest.
Pedes ungula indivisa.	*Feet* with undivided hoofs.

COMMON HORSE.

Equus Caballus. *E. cauda undique setosa. Lin. Syst. Nat. p.* 100.

Horse with tail uniformly covered with long hair.

Equus. *Plin.* 8. c. 42. *&c. &c. Gesn. Quadr. p.* 442. *Aldr. Solidung. p.* 2. *Jonst. Quadr.* 1.

Le Cheval. *Buff.* 4. *p.* 174.

Generous Horse. *Pennant Quadr.* 1. *p.* 1.

THE Horse, the most noble and interesting of quadrupeds, is supposed to be found in a state of nature in several parts of Asia and Africa. In

this state it is smaller than the domestic or tame animal, with a larger head, a more arched forehead, and the body thickly covered with pale brown or mouse-coloured hair. It has been affirmed by several authors, that wild horses were to be found in the deserts of Arabia; but I must agree with Mons. Sonnini, in thinking it not very probable that this animal should be able to exist in such deserts. We must, therefore, rather suppose that it is occasionally found wild in some parts of the country bordering perhaps on the confines of the desert. It is certain that in Arabia the most beautiful domestic horses are bred; and even those which are kept by the Arabs of the desert are allowed to excel most others in swiftness and elegance of form; and it is from their breed that the European horses have been gradually improved.

Large herds of wild horses are said to be found about the lake *Aral*, near *Kuzneck*, in lat. 54; on the river *Tom*, in the southern parts of Siberia, and in the great Mongalian deserts, and among the *Kalkas*, north-west of China; and it is affirmed that they will occasionally surround and trepan, as it were, the horses of the Mongalians and Kalkas, while grazing, and carry them off among their own herd. They are extremely swift, active, and vigilant, and, like some of the Antelopes and other quadrupeds, have always a centinel, who gives notice to the herd on the approach of danger, by a loud neigh; upon which they fly off with amazing rapidity.

Wild horses are found, according to Dr. Pallas, in the deserts on each side the river *Don*, towards the *Palus Mæotis*, but these are supposed to be the offspring of the Russian horses, which were employed in the siege of *Asoph*, in the year 1697, when for want of forage they were turned loose, and their descendants have gradually relapsed into the appearance of natural wildness. Those which are found in some parts of South America, are well known to be the descendants of the horses introduced by the Spaniards on the first discovery of America, and which have so far relapsed into a state of nature as to exhibit the general characters of the wild animal.

The horse, in its domestic or improved state, is found in almost every part of the world, except perhaps within the Arctic circle; and its reduction and conquest may well be considered, as Buffon properly observes, as the greatest acquisition from the animal world ever made by the art and industry of man.

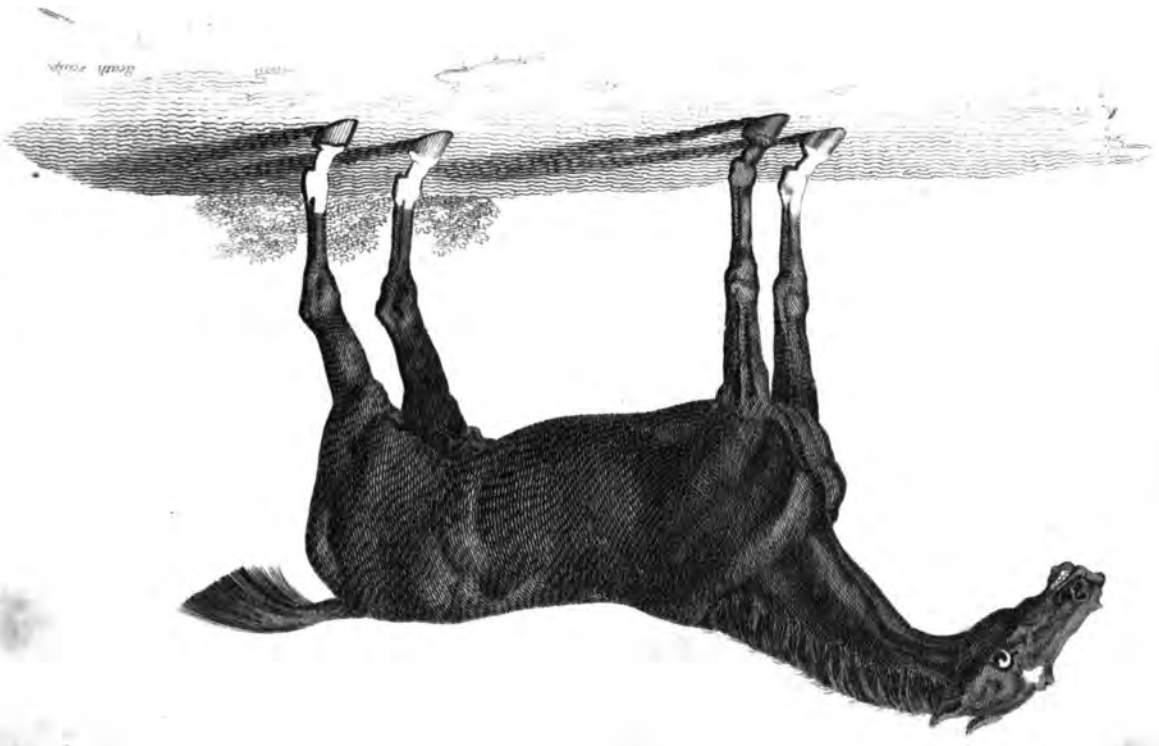
"Of all quadrupeds," says this author, "the horse possesses, together with grandeur of stature, the greatest elegance and proportion of parts. By comparing him with the animals immediately above and below him, we shall find that the Ass is ill-made; that the head of the Lion is too large; the limbs of the Ox too slender and short; the Camel deformed; and the Elephant a shapeless mass. The regularity and proportion of the parts of his head give him a light and sprightly aspect, which is well supported by the beauty of his

chest. He elevates his head as if anxious to exalt himself above the condition of quadrupeds, and in this noble attitude he beholds man face to face."

Of the several breeds of Horses in common or general use in Europe, it is remarkable that none can come in competition with those of our own island, either for the strength required in laborious services, or for the swiftness and elegance of such as are bred for the course. The annals of Newmarket record instances of Horses that have literally outstripped the wind; as is proved from accurate calculations. The celebrated *Childers* is commemorated, in particular, as the swiftest of his tribe; and the instances of his speed may be found in various publications. He was known to have run near a mile in a minute; and to have cleared the course at Newmarket, which is only four hundred yards short of four miles, in six minutes and forty seconds; running at the rate of eighty-two feet and a half in the space of a second*.

Of nearly equal fame is the character of *Eclipse*, whose strength was said to be greater, and his swiftness scarcely inferior. This latter animal forms the subject of Mons. Sainbel's calculations, who, in his work on the Veterinary Art, has given an elaborate and curious description of his several proportions. It is remarkable that this horse was never esteemed handsome, though the mechanism

* Brit. Zool. &c.



of his frame, so far as regarded his powers of swiftness, was almost perfect.

As it may be some satisfaction to the reader to be made acquainted with the general proportions of this extraordinary courser, I shall here extract a part of Mons. Sainbel's observations on the subject.

"The horses of different countries are, in general, distinguished from each other by a peculiar appropriate conformation. The Spanish horse differs materially in his outward appearance from the English Race-horse. The difference, in the length and direction of the parts of which each is composed, produces in each a system from whose mechanical arrangement result motions very unequal in their extent. The Spanish horse cadences his steps with dignity, while the English horse drives his mass forward with strength and speed. This difference, which proceeds from the peculiar conformation of each, contradicts, in some particulars, the table of geometrical proportions in the use of the pupils of the veterinary schools of France. It proves that no common measure can be made to apply equally to every species, since Nature has even diversified the forms of the individuals which compose it. If each species has its own style of beauty; if even each individual has its peculiar beauty; if it is not possible to find two horses that perfectly resemble each other, we cannot pretend to assign any one form preferably to another as the rule of beauty for the Horse.

Were persons the best qualified, to endeavour to collect together the different beauties dispersed among the different individuals, they might indeed compose a model of each species sufficiently perfect to direct the painter or the statuary, but would deceive any one who would venture to choose an horse by it for his own use. The following observations do not take for their object those forms which please the eye at the first glance; that appearance which vulgarly passes for handsome; but that mechanical construction of the animal, from which result the possibility and extent of those motions by the means of which he is enabled to transport himself from one place to another with greater or less speed; and consequently an horse may appear ugly to a vulgar eye, and be still well proportioned. Eclipse was never esteemed handsome; yet he was swift, and the mechanism of his frame almost perfect. Whoever compares his proportions with those in the table* above mentioned will discover the following differences.

1. "In that table the horse should measure three heads in height, counting from the foretop to the ground. Eclipse measured upwards of three heads and a half.

2. "The neck should measure but one head in length: that of Eclipse measured a head and a half.

* Viz. that in use among the pupils of the Veterinary Schools of France.

3. "The height of the body should be equal to its length: the height of Eclipse exceeded his length by about one tenth.

4. "A perpendicular line falling from the stifle should touch the toe: this line in Eclipse touched the ground at the distance of half a head before the toe.

5. "The distance from the elbow to the bend of the knee, should be the same as from the bend of the knee to the ground: these two distances were unequal in Eclipse, the former being two parts of a head longer than the latter.

"This summary comparison shews, that the beauty of a Horse cannot be absolutely determined by general rules, but must ever be in relation to a particlar species."

Mons. Sainbel farther informs us, that, "on the 25th of February, 1789, Eclipse was seized with a violent cholic. The remedies acknowledged as most proper in that case were administered, but without effect. He expired on the 27th at seven o'clock in the evening, in the 26th year of his age."

In Mons. Sonnini's edition of Buffon may be found an exact enumeration of all the different colours of which horses are seen; with their several shades and names. On this subject also Gesner and Aldrovandus have given the usual enumerations: in general, however, it seems agreed, that the colour is one of the least important attributes; according to the well-known doctrine, now passed into a proverb, that a good horse is

never of a bad colour. The ancients appear to have had a predilection for white horses, which were used to draw the cars of emperors and conquerors in public processions. The poets also represent the steeds of many of their heroes as of a snow-white colour *. In our own country there seem to be no breeds of horses naturally of a perfect white; those which are so termed having been first grey, changed through age to whiteness.

The most beautiful general colour seems to be bright bay, which gives an air of peculiar neatness and elegance to the animal. Black horses are commonly of large size, and in this country are chiefly used for the cart and the plough. In some countries horses are not the less esteemed for being variegated or piebald, as it is commonly termed. This is said to be the case in China.

Mr. Bruce informs us, that the Horses of Nubia are of unparalleled beauty; far superior, in his opinion, even to those of Arabia. He observes, however, that from the manner in which they are fed, they are apt to become too fat or corpulent.

In some parts of India is found a remarkably diminutive race of Horses, scarcely exceeding the size of a large dog. Small breeds of Horses also occur in some of the northern parts of the world.

* It is remarkable that Virgil, though in the Æneid he represents the horses of Turnus as white, yet in his Georgics condemns that colour. In reality, however, as the learned Dr. Martyn has well observed, this implies no contradiction; since Virgil might be supposed to admire the beauty of a white steed, though he could not commend the colour in a breed or stock.

JICKTA.

Equus Hemionus. *E. unicolor, cauda calva extremitate pilosa, cruce nulla. Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p.* 210. *Pall. it.* 3. *p.* 217. *Nov. Comm. Petrop.* 19. *p.* 394. *t.* 7.

Horse of an uniform colour, without a distinct humeral cross, with naked tail haired at the tip.

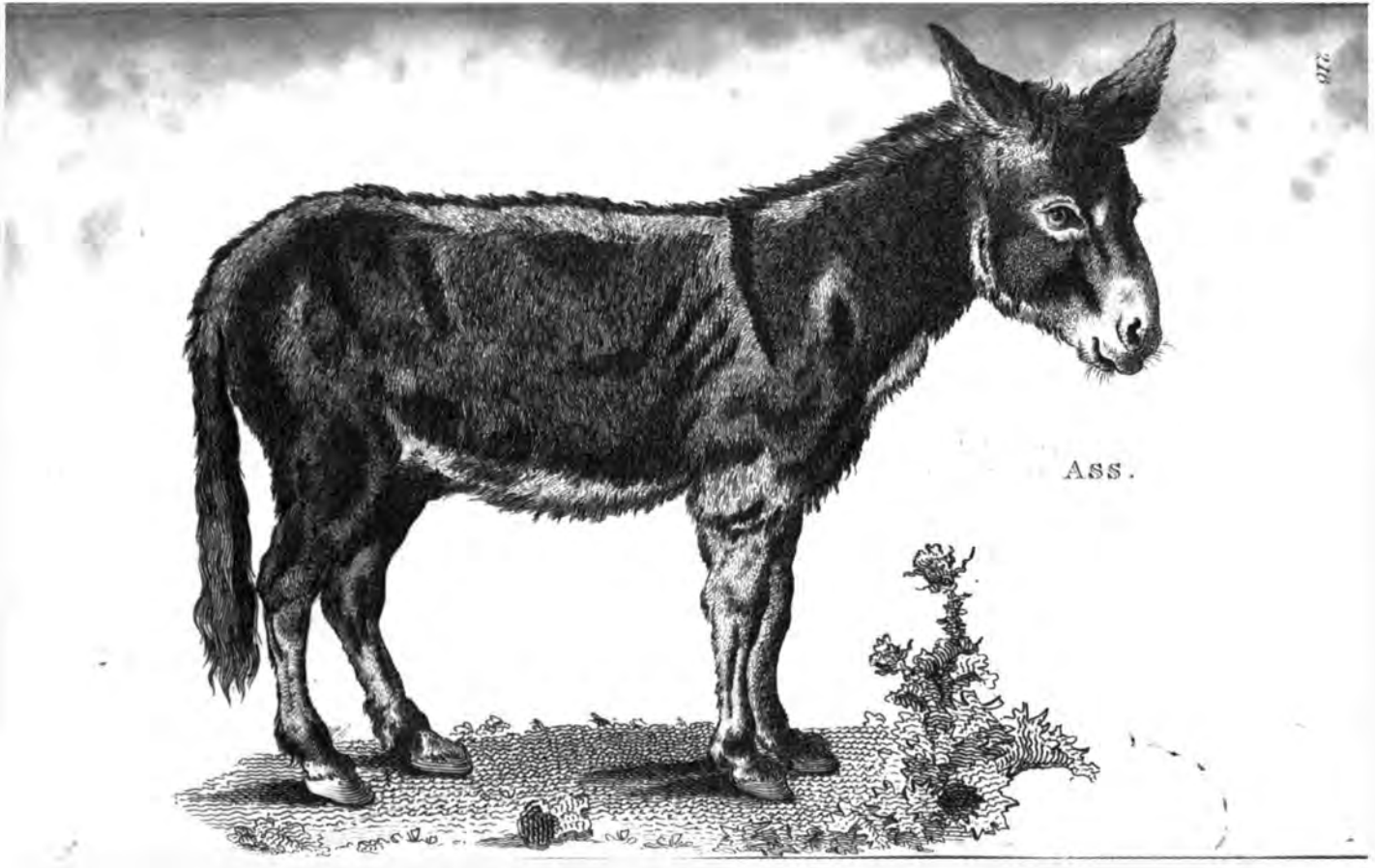
Dshikketaei. *Pennant Quadr.* 1. *p.* 4.

Czigitai. *Buff. Suppl.* 6. *p.* 37.

This is a species, the knowledge of which seems to have lain dormant almost since the days of Aristotle, till it was revived by the observations of Dr. Pallas, who describes it under the title of Equus Hemionus; supposing it to be the Hemionos of Aristotle. It is a native of the wild or desert regions between the rivers *Onon* and *Argun*, in the most southern parts of Siberia, and extends over the vast plains and deserts of Tartary, as well as that of *Gobi*, which reaches even to India. In Tartary it is said to be most frequent about the salt lake called *Taricnoor*, which is at times dried up. It shuns wooded and mountainous regions; and is said to live in small herds of about twenty each. Its general manners are those of the common wild horse; but its swiftness is still greater; surpassing even that of the Antelopes; and is proverbial in some of the regions it frequents; and the Thibetians represent *Chammo*, their God of Fire, mounted upon it.

This animal has an appearance much resembling that of a common mule; having a large head, flat forehead, middle-sized eyes, with ash-coloured irides: the teeth are thirty-eight in all; being two

in number fewer than in the common horse: the ears are larger than in that species, erect, and lined with a thick, whitish, curling hair: the neck is slender and compressed; the mane upright, short, soft, and of a greyish colour. In place of the foretop there is a short tuft of downy hair, about two inches in length. The body is rather long, and the back but little elevated; the breast sharp and protuberant; the limbs long and elegant; the thighs thin, as in a mule; within the fore legs is an oval callus, but none in the hind legs: the hoofs are oblong, smooth, and black: the tail like that of a Cow, being slender, and naked for half its length; the remainder covered with long ash-coloured hair. The winter coat of this animal is of a brownish ash-colour, with the tips of the hair grey; it is about two inches long, and soft, like that of a Camel; slightly waved or undulated on the back. In summer it becomes much smoother, and in all parts elegantly marked by small featherings or turnings: the tip of the nose is white; and the remainder of the face of a light tawny cast, which is also diffused over all the upper parts: the hind thighs, insides of the limbs and belly, are white; and from the mane to the tail extends a chesnut or blackish-brown line, which is broadest on the loins, and gradually lessens as it approaches the tail: there is also a very slight appearance of a transverse band or cross over the shoulders. The length of this species, from nose to tail, is about six feet and a half; that of the trunk of the tail sixteen inches, and of the



Ass.

hairs beyond the tip about four inches: the height about three feet nine inches.

This species is supposed to have been found in Syria, and some other regions, in the days of Aristotle; and is mentioned by Pliny, from the report of Theophrastus, as being found in Cappadocia. Its native name, among the *Mongalians* is *Dschikketai*: among the *Chinese*, *Yo-to-tse*.

ASS.

Equus Asinus. *E. cauda extremitate setosa, cruce nigra supra humeros. Lin. Syst. Nat. p.* 100.
Horse with blackish cross over the shoulders, and tail tipped with long hair.
Onager. *Plin.* 8. *c.* 44. *and* 58. *Aldr. solid. p.* 352.
Onagrus. *Gesn. Quadr. p.* 19.
Asinus. *Plin.* 8. *c.* 43. *Gesn. Quadr. p.* 3. *Aldr. solid. p.* 295. *Jonst. Quadr. p.* 16. *pl.* 6.
L'Ane. *Buff.* 4. *p.* 377. *pl.* 11.
Ass. *Pennant Quadr.* 1. *p.* 8.

THE Ass is an animal which, having been long condemned to a state of the lowest servitude, and considered as a species of less dignity than the Horse, has acquired, in most parts of Europe, a character of contempt. Yet in its natural or wild state it exhibits an appearance very far superior both in point of beauty and vivacity. It is a native of many parts of Asia, living, like the rest of this genus, in a gregarious manner. It chiefly occurs in the dry and mountainous deserts of Tartary, and in the southern parts of India and Persia. It is

also said to be found in Africa, and to occur, though but very rarely, in some parts of Syria and Arabia; countries where it was in ancient times extremely common. In this its natural state, its colour is said to be white, or of a very pale silvery grey, with a slight tinge of straw-colour on the sides of the neck and body: along the back runs a deep brown stripe of thickish wavy hair, to the beginning of the tail: this stripe is crossed over the shoulders, as in the tame animal, by another of similar colour; but it is said that this is peculiar to the male. The neck is furnished with a brown mane three or four inches long, consisting of soft woolly hair: the tail is tufted at the end by dusky hairs of about six inches in length: the forehead is arched, and the ears erect, pointed, and lined internally with white curling hairs. It stands higher on its limbs than the domesticated animal, and its legs are more slender in proportion. The hair on the whole body is very fine, bright, soft, and silky; and on some parts is marked by a few obscure waves or undulations of a darker shade than the rest. Those which are found in Africa are said to be of a pale ash-colour, rather than of the cast above described.

The food of the wild Ass consists chiefly of saline, or bitter and lactescent plants. It is also fond of salt or brackish water. The manners of these animals very much resemble those of the wild Horse. They assemble in troops, under the conduct of a leader or centinel; and are ex-

tremely shy and vigilant, and, like the former animals, dart off with the utmost rapidity, on the sight of mankind. They have been at all times celebrated for their swiftness. Their voice resembles that of the common or domesticated Ass, but is somewhat shriller.

From this animal the domestic Ass has been gradually derived, which admits of considerable varieties as to size, beauty, and strength, in different countries. Those of the eastern parts of the world, as well as those of Africa, still partake, in a great degree, of the native elegance of their original or stock; and are very different from those commonly seen in the northern parts of Europe; for this animal seems to be much injured by the influence of a comparatively cold climate.

The general run of European Asses have large slouching ears, a heavy appearance, and are of an ash-colour, more or less deep in different individuals, with a blackish dorsal stripe, crossed by another over the shoulders, and thus exhibiting the original mark of their species. In their manners they exhibit no superior marks of sagacity, but have the merit of being patient, quiet, and tractable, and are chiefly employed in the inferior offices of servitude. The Ass is observed to be very temperate in his food, and by no means delicate in the choice of it; eating thistles, and a variety of coarse herbage which the horse refuses. He is said to be particularly fond of plantane, for which he will neglect every other herb of the

pasture. In his choice of water he is remarkably nice, and will drink only of that which is clear. He has also an aversion to mud or water in his road, and will pass out of the way rather than wet his feet in a puddle. He is by no means void of docility, as vulgarly supposed; but may be made to practise several exercises not usual with his race. His voice, as is well known, is a most hideous bray; a discordant succession of flats and sharps. This is most strong in the male animal; the voice of the female being weaker, though somewhat shriller. It is singular, however, that some authors have denied that the female Ass can properly be said to bray; and Aldrovandus censures Ovid for this line: "*Et rudit e scabra turpis Asella mola.*"

The good qualities of this despised and often ill-treated animal are so prettily detailed by the ingenious Abbé la Pluche, that I shall make no apology for here inserting his eulogy.

"I confess," says this agreeable writer, "that the Ass is not master of very shining qualities; but then he enjoys those that are very solid. If we resort to other animals for distinguished services, this at least furnishes us with such as are most necessary. His voice is not altogether melodious, nor his air majestic, nor his manners very lively; but then a fine voice has very little merit with people of solidity. With him the want of a noble air hath its compensation in a mild and modest countenance; and instead of the boisterous and irregular qualities of the Horse which are frequently

more incommodious than agreeable, the behaviour of the Ass is entirely simple and unaffected: no supercilious and self-sufficient air. He marches with a very uniform pace, and though he is not extraordinary swift, he pursues his journey for a long time, and without intermission. He finishes his work in silence, serves you with a steady perseverance, and discovers no ostentation in his proceedings, which is certainly a considerable accomplishment in a domestic. His meats require no preparation, for he is perfectly well contented with the first thistle that presents itself in his way. He does not pretend that any thing is due to him, and never appears squeamish or dissatisfied: he thankfully accepts whatever is offered to him: he hath an elegant relish for the best things, and very civilly contents himself with the most indifferent. If he happens to be forgotten, or is fastened a little too far from his fodder, he entreats his master, in the most pathetic language he can utter, to be so good as to supply his necessities. It is very just that he should live, and he employs all his rhetoric with that view. When he has finished his expostulations, he patiently waits the arrival of a little bran, or a few withered leaves; and the moment he has dispatched his meal, he returns to his business, and marches on, without a murmur or reply. His occupations have a tinge of the meanness of those who set him to work; but the judgments that are formed, both of the Ass and his master, are equally partial. The employments of a Judge,

a Man of consequence, and an Officer of the revenue, have an important air, and their habit imposes on the spectators. On the contrary, the labour of the Peasant has a mean and contemptible appearance, because his dress is poor, and his condition despised. But we really make a false estimation of these particulars. It is the labour of the Peasant which is most valuable, and alone truly necessary. Of what importance is it to us when a Manager of the revenue glitters from head to foot with gold? We have no advantage from his labours. I confess, Judges and Advocates are, in some measure, necessary; but they are made so by our folly and misbehaviour; for they would no longer be wanted, could we conduct ourselves in a rational manner. But, on the other hand, we could on no account, and in no season or condition of life, be without the Peasant and the Artisan. These people may be considered as the souls and sinews of the community, and the support of our life. It is from them we are constantly deriving some accommodations for our wants. Our houses, our habits, our furniture, and our sustenance, rise out of their labours. Now what would become of your Vine-dressers, Gardeners, Masons, and the generality of country people, that is to say, of two-thirds of all mankind, if they were destitute either of men or horses to convey the commodities and materials they employ and manufacture? The Ass is perpetually at their service: he carries fruit, herbs, coal, wood, bricks, tiles, plaister, lime, and straw.

The most abject offices are his ordinary lot, and it is as singular an advantage to this multitude of workmen, as well as ourselves, to find a gentle, strong, and indefatigable animal, who, without either expence or pride, replenishes our cities and villages with all sorts of commodities. A short comparison will complete the illustration of his services, and in some measure raise them out of their obscurity. The Horse very much resembles those nations who are fond of glitter and hurry; who are perpetually singing and dancing, and extremely studious to set off their exterior, and mix gaiety in all their actions. They are admirable in some distinguished and decisive occasions; but their fire frequently degenerates into romantic enthusiasm; they fall into wild transports; they exhaust themselves, and lose the most favourable conjunctures for want of management and moderation. The Ass, on the contrary, resembles those people who are naturally heavy and pacific, whose understanding and capacity are limited to husbandry or commerce, and who proceed in the same track without discomposure, and complete, with a positive air, whatever they have once undertaken."

The Ass, from his natural tardiness, and the awkwardness of his appearance, has frequently excited the ridicule of inconsiderate spectators. It is recorded that *Crassus*, a Roman of some distinction, laughed but once in his life, and that at an Ass eating thistles; a circumstance in itself by no means ridiculous. There is indeed a plant

of the thistle tribe, called *Onopordon*, which, if its effects were as vulgarly reported, might perhaps, in some degree, have justified this Roman's mirth; but as this is merely an idle fancy, it is difficult to guess at the reason of such sudden merriment in a person of a constitution so peculiarly saturnine. The learned Sir Thomas Brown, in his *Pseudodoxia Epidemica*, has not thought this relation of Crassus unworthy of his notice; and has delivered his sentiments in language so curiously majestic, that I cannot but flatter myself the reader will be pleased with the quotation.

"The relation of *Lucilius*, and now become common, concerning *Crassus*, the grandfather of *Marcus* the wealthy Roman, that he never laughed but once in all his life, and that was at an Ass eating thistles, is something strange. For if an indifferent and unridiculous object could draw his habitual austereness unto a smile, it will be hard to believe he could with perpetuity resist the proper motives thereof. For the act of laughter, which is evidenced by a sweet contraction of the muscles of the face, and a pleasant agitation of the vocal organs, is not merely voluntary, or totally within the jurisdiction of ourselves: but as it may be constrained by corporal contaction in any, and hath been enforced in some, even in their death; so the new, unusual, or unexpected jucundities, which present themselves to any man in his life, at some time or other, will have activity enough to excitate the earthiest soul, and raise a smile from the most composed tempers. Cer-

tainly the times were dull when these things happened, and the wits of those ages short of those of ours; when men could maintain such immutable faces, as to remain like statues under the flatteries of wit, and persist unalterable at all efforts of jocularity. The spirits of Hell, and *Pluto* himself, whom *Lucian* makes to laugh at passages upon earth, will plainly condemn those Saturnines, and make ridiculous the magnified *Heraclitus*, who wept preposterously, and made a Hell on earth; for, rejecting the consolations of life, he passed his days in tears, and the uncomfortable attendments of Hell."

It may not be improper to observe, that the *Mule* is nothing more than a hybrid animal, between this species and the Horse, differing in strength, size, and beauty, according to the predominancy of its parental species. Mules are very little used in this country, but in Spain and some other parts of Europe are in much esteem, and have the reputation of being remarkably sure-footed.

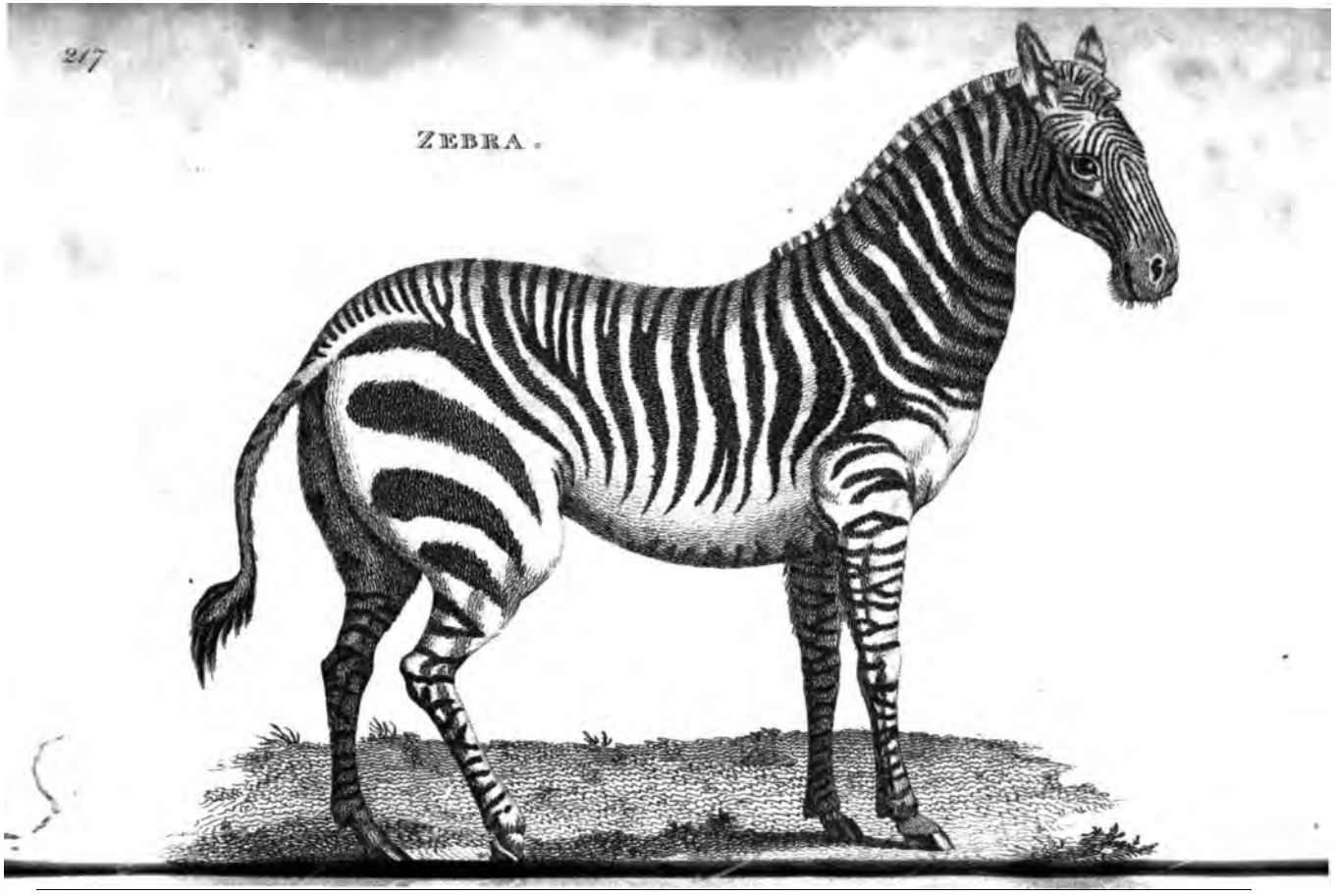
ZEBRA.

Equus Zebra. *E. fasciis fuscis versicolor. Lin. Syst. Nat. p.* 101.
White Horse, variegated with numerous dark-brown stripes.
Zebra Indica. *Aldr. solid. p.* 416. *Jonst. Quadr. p.* 21.
Zeura, ou Zecora. *Lobo. Abiss.* 1. *p.* 291.
Zebra. *Edw. pl.* 222.
Le Zebre. *Buff.* 12. *p.* 1. *pl.* 1, 2.
Zebra. *Pennant Quadr.* 1. *p.* 13.

THAT most beautiful quadruped, the Zebra, is a native of the hotter parts of Africa, being found from Æthiopia to the Cape of Good Hope, living in large herds, and possessing much of the manners both of the wild Horse and the Ass; being excessively swift and vigilant. It is of a still wilder or more unmanageable disposition than either of the former animals, and even such as have been taken very young are with much difficulty brought to any degree of familiarity, and have very rarely been rendered so far manageable as to submit to the bridle.

The size of the Zebra is equal, or rather superior, to that of the Ass, and its form more elegant; since, exclusive of its beautiful colours, the head and ears are well shaped, and of moderate size. The colour is either milk-white, or cream-colour, with a very slight cast of buff or pale ferruginous; and the whole animal is decorated on every part with very numerous black or blackish-brown stripes, disposed with the utmost symmetry, and exhibiting an appearance not so

ZEBRA.



easily described in words, as by a well-conducted figure. These stripes run in a transverse direction both on the body and limbs, and in a longitudinal direction down the face, and their regular and beautiful gradation, flexures, and termination on the different parts of the animal, cannot be viewed without admiration. The tail is of moderate length, round, rather slender, marked with small blackish bars, and terminated by a thickish tuft of brown or black hair.

The Zebra seems to have been unknown to the ancients; the *Onager* of Pliny and other authors relating only to the wild ass.

Attempts have been made to domesticate the Zebra, and reduce it to obedience, like the Horse; but, as yet, the success has not been very considerable. Experiments of this kind have been chiefly made in Holland, and we are told by the Count de Buffon, that Zebras have been yoked to the Stadtholder's chariot *: this, however, proved to be a piece of misinformation, and is accordingly contradicted in the sixth supplemental volume. Persevering attention may perhaps at length reduce this beautiful animal to a state of domesticity. If this were practicable, a new and elegant addition would be made to the luxuries of civilized life; since the Zebra scarcely yields to the Horse in gracefulness of figure, exclusive of its captivating colours.

* Buff. Suppl. vol. 3.

QUAGGA.

Equus Quagga. *E. supra castaneus fasciis fuscis, ad latera maculatus, subtus, pedibus cruribusque albus. Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p.* 213.

Subferruginous Horse, whitish beneath, striped above with brown, spotted towards the hind parts.

Opeagha, or Quagga of the Hottentots. *Masson's Travels, Phil. Trans. vol.* 66. *p.* 297.

Le Kwagga, ou Couagga. *Sonnini's Buff. vol.* 29. *p.* 380. *pl.* 6.

Female Zebra. Edw. pl. 223.?

Quagga. *Pennant Quadr.* 1. *p.* 14.

THIS animal, which till lately had been confounded with the Zebra, is now acknowledged as a distinct species, much allied to the former, but marked with fewer and larger bands, which are of a browner colour than in the Zebra, and are chiefly disposed on the fore parts of the animal; while the hind parts are rather spotted than striped. The ground colour also of the Quagga is of a ferruginous tinge, especially on the thighs and back. It is of a milder or more docile nature than the Zebra, and is said to have been successfully used by some of the Dutch colonists at the Cape, in the manner of a horse, for draught, &c. It inhabits the same parts of Africa as the Zebra, but is found in separate herds; never associating with that species.

QUAGGA.